The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 179. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	10500
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	..
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th "	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single & Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	31st July
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd "	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
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Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	..	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	15th July 1914.
S. S. "Umona"*	5,500	24th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

Bombay
Sept. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

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Catalogue sent free on application

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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36/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m Direct.
LHASA, 2185 Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PALAMCOTA ...	3413	...Thursday 6th Aug.
PURNEA	3906	..... " 20th "
*PONDUA	3895	..... " 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	..... " 17th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
29th July 1914. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	28th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, izcluding train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
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And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract wilds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

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AND GREASES.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following Rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

PROOF positive of the superiority of our Pioneer Locks is unquestionable. A trial of any of the various brass, galvanized or japanned locks in stock at our stores will give entire satisfaction. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1911

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

WANTED.

TRACER—WANTED temporarily a good TRACER, Rs. 45. Apply with specimen tracing to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Hydro-Electric Works, Lonavla. 2122

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED a FAIR-SIZED OFFICE and good GODOWN accommodation in Fort or near Hornby Road preferred. Early entry required. Apply MACDONALD, 3rd Floor, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street. 3373

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED a DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Cuttack on a pay of Rs. 500-20-600, and first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Bengal Government Notification No. 891—T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September 1911. The selected candidate will have to join in September 1914, but the exact date will be intimated hereafter.

2. Applications from candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Cuttack and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application should be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th August 1914.

3. The selected candidates will be on six months' probation prior to confirmation.

E. H. BERTHOUD,
Chairman,
District Board, Cuttack.
Cuttack, the 21st July 1914.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agriculture	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED B. A. failures to write sharp for arrangement of Re-exam., to Box No. 770, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3359

WANTED.—A GRADUATE seeks EMPLOYMENT in Bombay. Strong testimonials. Apply Box No. 771 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3361

WANTED by a lady with one little girl, a ROOM (unfurnished) with board, on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity. Apply stating terms to Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED:—CANVASSERS and Agents for the City of Bombay by a first Class Life Office on liberal commission Very paying as a side line. Apply to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3375

WANTED POST as a TUTOR or Companion by an experienced teacher; a Gujerati scholar; excellent references. Also European Gujerati tuition. Apply to MASTER care of POST MASTER, Santa Cruz. 3377

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130, Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

PROBATIONER Nurces are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master, Nandod
3345 High School.

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEER with a good knowledge of Building Construction and Surveying. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs.15 travelling allowance. Applications with certificates should be submitted to ASST.-COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Poona District M. W. S. 3347

WANTED ENERGETIC WOMEN knowing Marathi and Hindustani, to work as CANVASSERS among ladies of all nationalities. Good prospects for really hard working young women capable of influencing business among the ladies. Apply personally to SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Hornby Road. 3324

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced Mill Manager and Engineer having experience of designing, erecting and managing mills and other industrial concerns, and having had business experience also, wishes to join an established firm of machinery and mill stores, importers or mill agents, as a Partner with capital. Apply Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3369

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2118

WANTED—1. an ASSISTANT SURGEON for Military service. Pay Rs. 100/- P.M. with horse allowance Rs. 15/-.
2. A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 150/- P.M. with free moderately furnished quarters.
3. A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 50/- with free moderately furnished quarters.
No joining expenses allowed. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials (which will not be required) to:—
W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and
Sanitary Commissioner,
3350 Gwalior State.

WANTED a graduate for the Head Mastership of Victoria High School, Khairagarh, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in 3 years. Preference will be given to one who is experienced in teaching, and is well-up in games, especially in Cricket and Tennis.
Apply with testimonials, up to the end of July 1914, to—
DIWAN,
Feudatory State,
Khairagarh, C. P.,
District Raipur.
Dated Khairagarh.
17th July 1914. 2121

FOR SALE.

CABINET GRAMOPHONE (standing 3 ft. 6 ins. FOR SALE with records. Cost Rs. 225, take for Rs. 110, or near offer. Apply "X" care of GRINDLAY & Co. 3372

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage at Rampart Row Fort. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

TO BE LET.

TO LET—a NICE LITTLE AIRY ROOM. Go at once to BRITISH X'L DAIRY, Convent Street, Apollo Bunder (Rent Rs. 35). 3370

TO LET with immediate possession the 3rd floor of the Western block, with 4 bed rooms of "Chinoy Mansions," Colaba, lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Patel. Apply to MR. PATEL, next door. 3325

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET:—TWO OFFICE ROOMS, 34 by 12 each, well ventilated and airy, facing South West, overlooking The Floral Fountain, at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Electric Lift. Rent Rs. 50 each. May be taken together. Apply QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel. 3362

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Nos. and Exp. rs. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep	7.50
20.37 "	Mutira	"	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22.12
8.50 "	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.40 "	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.33
19.10 "	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawa Cantt:	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	"	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
5.27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26 "	Ambala Cantt. †	"	21. 8
		Arr.	20.45
	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30 ‡
		Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
‡ A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY, SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of Secretary to the Schools Committee, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointment is subject to the Leave and Pension, &c., Regulations of the Corporation, particulars of which will be supplied on application.
Candidates should possess high educational qualifications and experience as well as administrative ability.
The select candidate will be required to produce a medical certificate of fitness and to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.
Applicants are requested to state their age, nationality, experience and present employment, if any, and to send copies only of their testimonials with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th August 1914.
R. P. MASANI,
3340 Municipal Secretary.

NOTICE TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

A Pearl Fishery conducted on Government account will take place at Tondi, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency, on or about 27th August 1914.
20,500,000 oysters are estimated to be available for fishing.
Full particulars will be supplied by the undersigned.
JAMES HORNELL,
Superintendent of
Pearl and Chank Fisheries.
Tuticorin, 11th July, 1914. 3265

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that there has been a landslip on the ghat portion of the Bombay Poona Road in mile 68 and the road is therefore blocked for all classes of traffic. It is estimated it will take one month to clear.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA DIST.
Office of the Ex. Engineer, Poona Dist.
Poona, 27th July 1914. 3363

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND Co., for the construction of New Offices with Godowns and other connected buildings to be erected on Plot No. 6 B. 3 Serai Qr., Macleod Road, Karachi.
2. Specifications, conditions and Form of Tender can be obtained on any week day, during office hours, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per Form.
3. Particulars can be obtained and Plans inspected at the office of the undersigned at office hours, or at the office of their Architect (Mr. M. J. H. Somake, M. S. A., Merewhether Road, Karachi).
4. Rates must be clearly and correctly written out in the Columns provided for the purpose and extended with their respective totals.
5. Tenders must be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for New Office Buildings for MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., for Karachi," addressed to the undersigned and accompanied with earnest money of Rupees five hundred in Cash or Notes.
6. Tenders to be delivered at the office of the undersigned before 1 p.m. on Monday the 31st August 1914 and receipts for earnest money paid with the Tenders, obtained.
7. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to give any reasons for so doing.
8. Successful Tenderers to enter into a formal agreement and to bear all cost thereof.
9. Successful Tenderer to place a further deposit in cash of Rs. 4,500, thus making Rs. 5,000 in all, inclusive of the Rs. 500 deposited as earnest money. Contractors failing to enter into a formal stamped Agreement and depositing the further sum of Rs. 4,500 when called upon to do so, within a period of seven days, from the said call, will forfeit the earnest money of Rs. 500 already deposited with the Tender.
10. All Tenders to stand good for four weeks after date of their submission.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND Co.
Karachi, dated the 20th July 1914.
3332

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate seven candidates for training in the Ranger's Course, at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.
2. Applications from intending candidates should reach the Undersigned on or before 25th August, 1914, and candidates should state whether they are willing to serve in the three Forest Circles of the Presidency only, or in the Sind Circle only (one appointment) or in any Circle.
3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April, 1915. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—
(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A Certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition) signed by the Civil Surgeon of any one of the districts.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture Examination;
(b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists;
(c) the School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation Standard or, for, European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.
N. B.—The Certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the College.
4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.
5. Any further information required may be obtained on personal application, by the candidates at the Conservator's Office in Poona, Bandra, Belgaum or Karachi, respectively.
By order,
G. P. MILLETT,
Conservator of Forest, C.C.
Poona, 25th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSOWJI DAMJI having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and they shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate together with the messuage, tenement and godown standing thereon, situate lying and being in the Baroda Street within the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 945 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 5436 and 5437 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 33, 35 and 35A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Jeraj Champsy and parly by the property of Kastur Mulji, on or towards the South by the Street, on or towards the East by the property of Cowasji Jehangirji and on or towards the West by the property of Keshovji Damji which premises were formerly in possession of the Trustees of Port Trust of Bombay and are now in the possession of Keshovji Damji.
Dated the 28th day of July 1914.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
3371 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed Messrs. KIRDAY BROS. of 31 Hamam Street, Bombay to act as our SOLE AGENTS in Bombay and in the Bombay Presidency for our goods which please note.
TRUCHOT & GRASSIS
Manufacturers of all sorts of goldthreads, gold laces, etc., 18-20 rue Tronchet, Lyon (France).
Lyon 1st July, 1914. 3376

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—
(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs and Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;
(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;
(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Head-quarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian railways.
All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—
(1) Name of person or firm offering employment
(2) Nature of employment and places at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.
J. H. K. STEWART, Major
Offg. Assistant Secretary to
the Government of India.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN THE COMPOUND OF THE STORE OFFICE AT MAZAGAON.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 29th of July, 1914, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will, by order of the Deputy Superintendent Telegraph Stores, sell at Mazagaon in the compound of the Government Telegraph Stores, all the unserviceable stores of the said department consisting of a very large quantity of cast and wrought iron such as sockets, hand winch, rail cap parts, anchors, tubes, angle iron, tabular brackets, couplings tools of sorts, &c., cables of sorts, flexible wire, stay wire, iron wire of sorts, dry cells of sorts, Manilla ropes, tees flats, rusty stalks, accumulate plates, bulbs of sorts, ladders (iron) of sorts, a quantity of canvass hose, lot of bronze, copper and iron wires, a quantity of scrap iron and copper and steel wire empty oil drums and many other sundry articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The Balance to paid and goods to be cleared within 8 days from date of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY 1st AUGUST 1914 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND PEARL, EMERALD AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from the attorneys the mortgagee concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Krishnarao Gangarao. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 53 Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parashram and Co., Jewellers) on SATURDAY the 1st proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable Jewellery consisting of pearls, nose rings, vali sujni, diamond rings, buttons, marquis rings, emerald rings, gold watches by John Jones and Roscofp, gold piece, gold dollar, watch chain, locket, pencil, belt, tie pins, cigar and cigarette cases, kadas etc.,
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be taken delivery of by the next day.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS.
THIS DAY, the 29th July current at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by the order of Krishna & Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Chunilal Krishnashanker at Popat Wadi near Kalbadevi Road, in the house of Sunderrao S. Mulgaukar on the ground floor some furniture and a Machine comprising—
1 Hand Machine by Payne & Co.,
Types English, Gujarati, Marathi, together with all the accessories.
1 Table, 2 Glass door. Cupboards.
1 Leather Lined sofa, 1 Stool, 1 Chair, & 1 Time-piece.
At the same place by the order of the Concerned—
1 Typewriting Machine Smith Premier No. 4.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.
D'LAL & Co,
Bombay, 29th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE, CALLED TELWADY WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from Chhabildas Lakhmidas and Vithaldas Liladhar, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Narenji Joshi, the mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 28th day of August, 1912. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Vithalwady Cross Lane otherwise called Telwady and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 48, and now under C Ward No. 1679, and Street No. 9, Telwady and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Mamoo Ladha and now belonging to Naginchand Foolchand, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwadi Cross Lane otherwise called Telwadi on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Hasambhoy Kaderbhoy and now belonging to Manecschand Lalchand, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Anandrao Sadashivji, and now to Dharsey Curson which said hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1459.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their Office, No. 91, Medow Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
Under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), on the Press premises, near the Custom House, Fort, all the surplus machinery and the other goods of the said Press consisting of—
Shafting bellows, steam engines, boilers, type casting machines, tanks iron, sheets, gas fittings with 146 lights, type cases of English and Gujarati, different characters, type case stands, cutting machine knives, w oden shelves, tables, chairs, benches and stands, stools, chase of sizes, canvas hose, composing sticks and miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instane, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Hornby Road, and Medows Street, Fort, above Messrs. Vafiadis and Co., and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood office furniture consisting of revolving top writing table, office chair, book cases, show cases, revolving book stand, reclining sofas, drawing room suite, cabinets, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, one sweet toned square piano, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, China matting, durry carpets etc., etc., the property of Dr. F. E. Davar Dental Surgeon, changing his office.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 secand-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th July, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 To-night 10 p.m.

HOUSE WARMING NIGHT

TO OUR

OLD FAVOURITES

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LES
LES

BAU MALAGAS
BAU MALAGAS
BAU MALAGAS

The Peerless Dancers.
The Peerless Dancers.
The Peerless Dancers.

They will be here

ONE NIGHT ONLY
ONE NIGHT ONLY

WELCOME THEM
WELCOME THEM

TO-NIGHT

ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA

The finest artiste you have yet seen in this city.

A gifted Player.

OUR

GAIETY PICTURES

BY THE WAY

Did you see that comic.? —
"ALL ABOUT A HAT"
An absolute scream. Don't miss this film.

TO-MORROW

GREAT GALA NIGHT

EXTRAS

TORINO
RUSSELL

AND

HELO

See to-morrow's Paper.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

August 18th, 19th & 20th
at 9-30 p.m. prompt.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present Pinero's Farcical Comedy.

THE MAGISTRATE

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co. on August 4th.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A SUPREMELY GRAND PROGRAMME
A Happy New Era in the Cinema World.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY WEDNESDAY
A REALY MAGNIFICENT FILM

"POISON TREE"

3,325 FEET.

How an envious sister tries to work ruin—will be best seen in this Film. The whole picture is vividly nice. Full of pathos, sensation and startling incident.

ANOTHER STAR ATTRACTION

THE HEN WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

1,120 FEET.

A surpassing extraordinary film of Tricks and Marvellous Magic ever thrown on the screen.

Every Saturday and Sunday Prizes Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12. (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 1266.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.,

DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle .. .. Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stocki ts:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

—SAVOY—

(Late IMPERIAL)

HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,

DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

UP TO DATE.

BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

HOT SUPPERS

TILL 12 P.M.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND

SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.

Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.

TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.

ALBERT WITZIG,
Proprietor

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA July 28.

There has been an increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. The depression at the head of the Bay has not developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujerat, Central India, East Hyderabad, Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore North Madras coast.

A few falls also have occurred in Bihar, South-West Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Malabar, South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island and Diamond Island one and a half inches; Tavoy and Moulmein five; Bassein and Toungoo two; Sibsagar one; Shillong one and a half; Silchar two; Darjeeling and Balasore one; Cuttack two; Bareilly one and a half; Dehra Dun and Mukteswar one; Mussooree six; Hissar two; Kalat, Nowgong and Saugor one; Sutna three; Jubulpore two; Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in West United Provinces, increase in North-east India and Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.35in., Hissar 1.80in. and Delhi 0.40in. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.33in. and Allahabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.25in., Rajkot 0.17in., Veraval 0.19in., Deesa 0.59in. and Surat 0.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-east and the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.90in., Saugor 1.15in. and Raipur 0.59in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperatures is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.45in., Ratnagiri 0.95in. and Mormugao 0.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and nearly general in Hyderabad; Poona has had 0.23in., Belgaum 0.56in., Nizamabad 0.20in. and Hyderabad 0.55in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Sholapur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in the east Punjab; fairly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in the United Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore, north Malabar and on the north Madras coast. In Rajputana and Central India West precipitation has ceased or been insignificant. There has been some increase of rainfall in the United and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Kathiawar but a decrease in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the eastern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Gujarat; local rain in the east Punjab, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan; some showers in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on TUESDAY, the 28th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire:	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	93.8	87.5	77	..	..	..
Jask	96.7	88.4	79	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.(27th)	89.9	82.6	72	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.5	85.8	82	..	6.20	3.92
Rawalpind ;	91.3	70.2	79	0.02	12.26	2.98
Lahore	90.0	78.4	91	..	10.70	3.94
Sirsa	92.0	76.3	..	1.80	8.06	..
Ambala	86.1	77.3	89	0.25	9.91	—0.43
Delhi;	86.8	..	89	0.40	10.65	0.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.4	80.8	85	0.08	14.55	3.45
Mainpuri	90.4	79.7	95	0.33	7.54	—1.88
Jhansi;	89.0	77.2	91	0.09	16.58	1.10
Cawnpore	93.8	80.1	87	..	9.45	—3.82
Allahabad	95.3	79.3	87	0.18	22.04	6.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobad	95.1	83.2	85	..	4.25	3.14
Karachi ;	87.5	80.9	87	..	6.20	2.40
Ajmer	77.0	75.3	86	0.03	9.24	0.83
Jaipore	89.8	74.2	86	0.01	18.69	9.67
Kotah	85.6	77.6	79	0.03	14.88	2.70
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—						
Bhuj	86.1	75.4	93	0.25	6.32	—1.80
Dwarka	83.3	76.9	85	0.06	11.68	3.32
Veraval	80.8	76.8	91	0.19	8.54	—1.91
Rajkot	86.1	74.9	91	0.17	14.60	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	75.6	88	..	19.98	10.83
Surat	85.1	76.6	96	0.13	33.31	14.12
Ahmedabad	89.8	75.5	89	..	20.87	5.23
Deesa ;	87.2	75.3	95	0.59	14.52	3.98
Nosmuc	84.9	73.0	85	..	14.27	2.29
Indore	85.1	72.9	84	..	12.15	—2.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	75.1	92	1.90	18.11	—6.10
Saugor ;	81.1	72.9	95	1.15	18.04	—1.94
Hoshangabad	85.5	74.9	90	0.02	26.16	5.94
Khandwa	86.5	75.2	85	..	11.01	—1.61
Akola	88.4	73.8	79	..	11.18	—3.20
Amraoti	85.3	73.8	85	0.06	9.38	—5.88
Nagpur	85.5	75.7	87	0.01	17.66	—4.19
Chanda	84.1	77.0	82	..	15.42	—7.69
Raipur	77.7	75.6	95	0.59	15.19	—6.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	76.4	89	0.45	39.89	—2.44
Ratnagiri	81.2	73.9	87	0.95	70.92	9.71
Mormugao	84.3	76.2	90	0.30	67.55	8.31
Karwar;	83.8	77.8	85	0.05	90.33	15.68
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.0	72.3	75	..	11.39	2.33
Ahmednagar	81.9	68.8	81	0.01	9.14	0.97
Poona	79.8	70.7	95	0.23	16.56	5.30
Sholapur	83.6	70.6	90	0.03	12.54	3.84
Bijapur;	82.1	70.9	81	..	3.57	—1.72
Belgaum;	73.4	66.8	95	0.56	44.36	21.51
Aurangabad;	83.1	70.4	88	0.02	14.45	3.15
Nizamabad (Indur).	80.3	72.7	81	0.20	25.96	11.89
Hyderabad	79.5	71.2	91	0.55	19.09	9.22
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	84.1	76.4	91	0.08	81.45	8.98
Calicat ;	79.2	74.9	98	0.66	64.28	1.45
Cochin	83.7	77.5	88	0.03	45.15	—4.15
Colombo	85.5	78.7	78	..	13.64	1.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	79.8	75.1	87	0.75	10.05	—0.17
Bellary	87.2	75.2	70	..	1.84	—1.79
Guddapah ;	92.3	73.9	79	0.26	6.70	0.16
Madras	94.1	77.5	78	0.04	2.77	—2.75
Bangalore	81.1	66.6	83	0.30	15.65	—0.89
Combator	87.0	70.2	58	..	2.74	—0.11
Trichinopoly	95.4	81.0	53	..	0.66	1.94
Negapatam	96.3	81.5	77	..	1.07	2.05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th July 1914 was 29·758 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, July 29th 1914

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.616inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	76.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.860 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	290 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.48inches.
Total fall during month	23.15 ,,
Total fall during year	39.99 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th..	0.33 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft.	in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	28	m 2 42	26	11	28	m 8 21	16 5
		2 55 a	27	11		9 12a	16 10
W	29	m 3 37	26	6	29	m 9 13	16 0
		3 36 a	27	1		10 3a	16 9
THU	30	m 4 46	26	0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 a	26	2		11 7a	16 10
F	31	m 6 4	25	9	31	m 11 34a	21 1
	Aug.	5 26 a	25	4	Aug.		
S	1	m 7 28	25	11	1	m 0 16	16 10
		6 44 a	24	9		1 23a	21 4
S	2	m 8 49	26	7	2	m 1 26	16 8
		8 8 a	24	7		2 48a	20 11
M	3	m 9 55	27	5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25	0		3 52a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 29 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 30 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 31 (Friday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 2 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quater July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26 5 m p. m.

BOMBS FOR THE CZAR.

STRANGE CONFESSION.

"I am a militant Anarchist. A year ago I was selected by my comrades in Russia to try to assassinate the Czar. My intention has been to blow up a train in which the Czar was travelling"—such was the amazing confession made by a Russian who was arrested with a compatriot at Beaumont-sur-Oise on July 6, wired the "Standard" correspondent at Paris, and found to be carrying a large bomb charged with picrate of potash, done up in brown paper. His companion carried a similar parcel, with like contents.

It appears that the suspicions of the gendarmerie in the town were aroused by these very packages, which seemed to be very heavy and appeared unsuitable to be carried by men as well dressed as the Russians were. The men were questioned, and as their replies were unsatisfactory, they were at once taken into custody.

The leader of the two, once that he saw "all was up," did not hesitate to make a clean breast of the affair, for he said: "I do not mind being arrested, and this only means a few months' imprisonment. Then I shall be at liberty to start all over again." The bombs, he declared, had been made in Paris, and the big automatic pistol he was carrying was to commit suicide with once his deed had been done.

MYSTERIOUS PARCELS.

His companion's story was that he met the Anarchist by chance, and as they were both going in the same direction and as they were of the same nationality, he was only too ready to carry one of the two parcels—the contents of which he did not know—with which the other was burned. This tale, however, has been proved untrue, as it is already known that he lent Kiricheck—as the other is named—house-room a fortnight ago in the Rue Mazarin in Paris. Before that Kirichek had stayed at a hotel, whose owner was warned by the police that his lodger was an Anarchist frequenting suspected circles.

The authorities are more than reticent, and are searching in all directions to discover the accomplices and where the bombs were manufactured. Both men seem to have already been watched by the "Anarchist Brigade," who, however, had evidently small inkling of the desperate nature of the enterprise they were engaged on.

Kiricheck has already been condemned in Russia for some political crime, and seems to have escaped from prison. The police attach, considerable importance to their capture, but on the other hand Anarchist circles in Paris declare that Kiricheck is unknown to them, and that the whole affair is a trick of the police with a view to creating a pretex for arresting members before the Czar's coming visit to Paris. The police theory is that it was the intention of the Anarchists to blow up the Imperial train somewhere between Cherbourg and Pa is.

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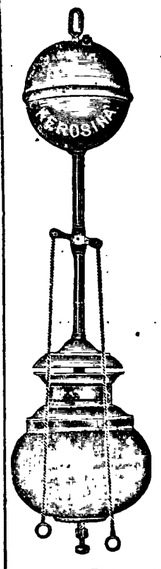

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Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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PRIZE SHOWS ON Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30. **POPULAR PRICES.** UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 25th.

Consols 2½ %	74¼—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½plus½
Rentes 3 %	78½plus½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.52plus ¼
Bar Silver Spot	24.3/16—¼
Bar Silver 2 months hence	24 5/16—¼
Closing Tone of silver:—Full Caused by China Selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅜—⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 275,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86¼—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	4plus½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½ „ 1
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½ „ 1
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5 „ 1
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½plus ½
„ 7 day market loans	2½ „ ⅜

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ „ to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.16plus6
Futures at New York Oct.	12.20—9

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables & Advanced later on unfavorable weather Reports

Spot Cotton at New York	13.00—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.68plus13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.32 „ 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅜—⅜
Demand Bills	nominal
Silver Commercial Bars	52⅝—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	6,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Unsettled Easier

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a limited Enquiry

Mid. Americans		7.17—10
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.90—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug.	11.95—15
	Oct.	12.00—11
New York Official noon call	Aug.	11.99—11
	Oct.	11.99—12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug.	12.45—10
	Oct.	12.18—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	6.94plus10
A.S.	6.73 „ 8
S.O.	6.59 „ 5
O.N.	6.55 „ 5
N.D.	6.51 „ 4
D.J.	6.50 „ 4
J.F.	6.51 „ 4
F.M.	6.52 „ 4
M.A.	6.54 „ 3
A.M.	6.54 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 27.

Good Bengal M. G.	4½
F. G. „ „	4½
Fine „ „	4⅝
Good Bhownuggur	5 3/16
F. G. „	5 11/16
Fine „	5 7/16
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5½
Good Oomra M. G.	5/16
F. G. „	5 3/16
Fine „ „	5 5/16
Good M. G. Oomra	5 1/16
Fine M. G. Oomra	55/16
Good Broach	5½
F. G. „	529/32
Fine „	61/16
Good Khandeish	4 15/16
F. G. „	51/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, July 27th.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull Buyers	37½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull Buyers Strong	37½plus ½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal.	
South Australian Victorian and New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.; (New months) Dunkirk done strong	52½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Antwerp done strong	50½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged	£6/6/0
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sep. London sellers firm	53/3plus 3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£58⅝—¾
Copper, Braziers	£73—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals.—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10/6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; very little doing	12/8 ½plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & I India Dull nominal	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/5½pl.¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/6½pl.½
Opened, firm & dearer—closed quieter	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India nominal Nov.-Dec.;	13/6½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta August September value	11-2/½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Augst September value dull	11-1/½
Tone—quiet, nothing offering.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value	10/1pl.½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value	10/3pl.½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value	11/6pl.½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value Firm but nothing doing	11/7½pl.½
Goat skin sale opened to-day—Tone—Strong.	
Goat skins offered	865,000
Sheep „ „	620,000
Goat skins Madras Prime a penny higher.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; quiet Buyers 2/10¼—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 28th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
4 boxes sovs	1,42,500	Jeddah	Comptoir

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 4½ lakhs up and the bank-rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very unsettled and rates particularly for forward business are nominal.. There is little doing.

We quote:—

		s	d
BANKS SELLING—			
T.T. ready		1	3 29-32
D.D. mail		1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, April		1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready		1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready		1	4 7-32
„ forward,			Nominal.
„ „ 6 m-s ready		1	4 13—32
France 3m-s ready			170½
Marks „ „			139
60 days Hongkong			129½
„ Shanghai			171½
„ Japan			150

BULLION

Bar silver in London continues to decline both ready and forward bring ⅛ down at 24 3-16 and 24 5-16 respectively. The fall was due to China selling. The local market opened easier at 71-10 for ready and the settlement, but has improved during the day and closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	2	0
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	72	2	0
1st Settlement	72	1	0
2nd Settlement	72	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 24th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	38	42,675
B. B. & C. I. Railway	69	83,715

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The paper market presented an unseen tone to-day and a fair amount of business was done at varying rates. The situation in Europe is still critical and on account of news of a graver character the market opened weak to-day. In the morning business was done at Rs. 95/9 but the rates suddenly went low and touched Rs. 95/6, but again the rates revived and stood stationary at Rs. 95/8 for a considerable time. At the close a week tendency prevailed and the quotation stood at Rs. 95/6. The rate for the next settlement stood annas four in.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a slight advance was noticed in a few shares.

David stood at Rs. 498¾ and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 427½.

Standards advanced to Rs. 965.

Crescents were placed at Rs. 100 and Currimbhoy at Rs. 205.

Sun Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 123¾ in alot.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,835 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,435.

Central Bank of India shares moved up to Rs. 21½.

A lot of Sialkot Narowal Railway shares was reported to have placed at Rs. 6 premium.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 947½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 223.

Gujrat Railway shares improved to Rs. 105 c. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares remained stationary at Rs. 83 and Deferred at Rs. 147.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co: (Liverpool):—"General heavy selling on political situation Europe critical. Later: Market closed quiet and steady. Continued continental and Liverpool selling of near positions. Some straddle buying here on American cables." (New York) "Market improved on local shorts covering and on buying on reports that the mediation of the Great Powers has been accepted." (Crop):—"U. S. Government advance weekly forecast says:—warmer weather for first half of week, the cooler last half with scattered precipitation over the belt. "Our own cables:—"Good rains have taken place over North-Eastern and West Texas."

Gruning: Declined owing to warlike rumours. Rain needed in some sections."

A. Stern and Co:—"Market affected favourable by better political outlook. Temperature is too high in Atlantic States."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Market advanced in consequence of bears taking profits."

Habersham King:—"Scattered local showers have fallen in that portion of the belt West of the Mississippi; while excessive at points they are nevertheless beneficial in their limited area, while the remainder of the section remains dry and still needing rain. Clearing weather has set in West of the Mississppi, and indications point to clear weather East of the river. The indications are for a continuance of fair weather—unfavourable."

Politics dominated the market and New York and New Orleans opened 11 to 12 points lower for New Crop, but closed 4 to 9 points higher on the political outlook being considered more favourable during the afternoon sessions. Further news from Europe is anxiously awaited. In the meanwhile weather reports are less favourable, and the near future of the market is uncertain. Spot New York is 25 points down the first change spot since the 19th June.

The tone of the local market on opening this morning was rather better and good Broach was quoted Rs. 278. During the day rates have given way owing to the market being depressed, but at the easier prices ruling there has been some enquiry by exporters Japan for new crop Khandeish and Khamgaon Akola for January delivery. The market closes irregular at about our quotations.

Ready cotton is dull with little doing.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		208		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	219			„
Do.	197			August
M.G. Kandeish	228			Jan. 1915
Do.	204	194		August
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	258			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	253			„
M.G. Yeotmahl	255			„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	250			„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	228			„
Do.	218			August
M.G. Amravati	242			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Broach	274			March 1915
Do.	267			August
M.G. Mutlis	190			„
Saw-ginned Dharwar		257		„
M.G. Westerns		257		„
Do.		251		„
M.G. Compta		272		„
M.G. Miraj		277		„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	
J.A.	6.99 plus 5
A.S.	6.78 „ 5
S.O.	6.64 „ 5
O.N.	6.60 „ 5
N.D.	6.56 „ 5
D.J.	6.56 „ 6
J.F.	6.57 „ 6
F.M.	6.57 „ 5
M.A.	6.58 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is firm.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 %	5	15	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	10	3	„
May	5	10	6	„

LINSEED:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	9	0	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	8	6	B. T.
May	9	12	0	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	5	3	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	8	0
Small	50	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	0	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	8	0	
Forward	7	1	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	4	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 28.

Antwerp:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., 9 l.s., 11 s.c.
Dunkirk:—11 l.s., 13 s.c., 10 l.s., 12 s.c.
Hull:—10 l.s., 9 l.s.
Havre:—14 l.s., 15 s.c., 13 l.s., 14 s.c.
Hamburg:—11 l.s., 13 s.c., 11 l.s., 14 s.c.
Genoa:—11-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., 11 l.s., 12 s.c.
Liverpool and Marseilles:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., 10 l.s., 10-6 s.c.
Trieste and Venice:—14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c.
London:—11 l.s., 13 s.c.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	933Bales
Wheat	20,247 Cwts.
Linseed	3,731 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,241 „
Gingellyseed	11 „
Poppyseed	1,102 „
Groundnuts	120 „
Castorseed	4,935 „
Rice	3,866 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	16,810 „
Mowraseed	3,264 „
Gram	698 „
Jowar	11,727 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Calcutta share market to-day somewhat recovered from yesterday's news of the possibility of war. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Gopalichuck 8 1-8; North-West 18¼; (prem); Raneegunge 21½; Sattore 7 1-8; Sundra 13¾; South Govindpore 9½.

Jute.—Clive (ord) 42½; Fort Closter (ord) 181.

Tea.—New Chumta 80.

Miscellaneous.—Monarch flour 9¾; Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 103.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 28th.

27th	S.S. City of Poona	McNeil	Liverpool July 5
	S.S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta, July 12
	S.S. Kommodore	Kasch	Daressalam June 15
28th	S. S. Ujina	Abbott	Calcutta July 8
	S. S. Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon July 15
	S.S. Valdura	Boya	Karachi July 25
	S.S. Bajpur	Thomson	Chinbon May 31
	S.S. Nera	Vallat	Noumea June 20

DEPARTURES.

July 28th

S. S. Firenze	Merlo	Genoa etc.
S. S. Islami	Watson	Jeddah

The following vessels obtain portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Jeddah	Ternel	Jeddah via Karachi
S.S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Do

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Singu	for	Rangoon
„	Shwedagon	for	Do.
„	Koweit	for	Jeddah
„	Kommodore	for	Durban etc
„	Valdura	for	Hull etc
„	City of Poona	for	Liverpool etc.

*To arrive

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer left Singapore for Hongkong on the 25th, and the steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The steamer Chinkoa arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon at the 25th instant.

S. S. Nevasa:—The Nevasa left Aden on the 27th instant.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The steamer Clan Macfarlane left Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The steamer Chyebassa arrived in London from Calcutta on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

S. S. City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4783 tons, Captain N. M. Neil, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, which port she had left on July 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain E. Venus, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 12, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kommodore:—The German East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, 3,879 tons, Captain L. Kasch, arrived in harbour on Monday from Daressalam, which port she had left on June 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 8, with a general cargo and coal.

S. S. Shivedagon:—The steamer Shivedagon, 1999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon July 15, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Valdura:—The steamer Valdura, 3,495 tons, Captain D. H. Boya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she had left on July 25, with ballast.

S. S. Rajput:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Rajput 3,614 tons, Captain J. M. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chinbon, which port she had left on May 31, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nera:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Nera, 3,429 tons, Captain Vallat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea which port she had left on June 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The A. S. N. Coy's steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain J. E. Ternel, will sail to-day for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 600 pilgrims.

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Elgin:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo.

P DOCK.

Tuesday, July 28th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
C & E Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
F Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
K Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
P. Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
Q Sardar	Cokerji	P. G. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1 Susquesanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
4 Kirkee	Curie	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J.P.& Co
7 Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
9 Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G & Co
12 & 13 Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
16 Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2 Taiyabi	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
3 Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co.
4 Himalaya	Cocks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7 Marienbad	Belnars	A. L. S. N. & Co
8 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
10 Nairung	Jaills (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
15 Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
18 Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. W. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Baron Erskin	Tasker	K. N. & Co
Dlan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Palembang	Jessen	W. & A. G. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venles	
Kola	Kling	M. M. & Co
Khosroun	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kommodore	Kasch	A. S. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K M. & Co
Stephnetis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. Mr & Co
Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Valdura	Boya	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 28.

FOR BARCELONA.

CASTALIA (s) 50 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CASTALIA (s) 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 4,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CASTALIA (s) 150 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 150 casks goat skins, C. J. Matthews and Co

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 12 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 6,087 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 35 cwts. aloes, A. Fazalbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

CALEDONIA (s) 600 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

CHANDA (s) 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.; 2,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 20 bales cotton fly, Salomon Bros.; 17 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 47 bales cotton, 47 bales cotton pickings and 110 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 875 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

MARIENFELS (s) 430 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 550 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 428 cwts. bonesinews, Hollingshust and Co.; 110 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co.; 110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE,

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.. 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR FRIUME.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

WARIENFELS (s) 17 cwts. myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 194 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 6 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 27 cwts, apricot kernals, R. Jivandas and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S. Sardar from Busreh, Agents P. G. S. N Co.—540 bundles wool, 3 bundles specic, 60 bags linseed, 32 bags poppy seed, 8 bags cummin seed, 17 bags almonds, 91 bags almonds kernels, 4 bags dry dates, 64 boxes wet dates, 26 pottas assafoetida, 76 bundles skins, 98 carboys and 50 cases rosewater, 7 bundles attari, 1 bale carpets, 2 carboys G. juice, 100 bundles reeds, 47 bundles leaves, 26 bags lavender leaves, 3 nungs cylinders.

S. S. Kosrou from Jeddah T. Morrison and Co.:—21 cases and 7 bundles specie, 30 bundles skins, 1 case m. o. p. shells, 1 case pearls.

S. S. Montebello from Hull, Agents, James Finlay and Co.—18 boxes tiles, 412 drums disinfectants, 245 barrels and 112 bags alum, 35 cases biscuits, 2 hogsheads whisky, 52 bales paper, 80 bags farina, 39 boxes, 218 cases, 551 kegs, 24 casks, and 139 drums pairts and colours, 30 drums turpentine, 50 drums boiled oil, 740 drums linseed oil, 30 cases sardines, 46 cases confectionery, 23 casks tallow, 3 bales wool and cotton.

S. S E. F Ferdinand from Kobe, Agents A. L. S. N. Co.—11 bales cotton shuttings, 23 cases cotton shirts, 81 cases refined camphor, 10 bags cubels, 200 cases cassia, 21 cases glass bangles, 40 cases and 49 bags gum benjamin, 6 bags and 2 cases gambouge, 112 bags putch leaves, 648 bundles rattans, 1,658 bags rice, 419 bags sago, 50 bags tapisaca flour, 440 bags sage flour, 35 cases pine apples, 200 bags arecanuts, 58 cases mace, 1,161 bags betelnuts, 124 bags nutmegs, 24 bags long pepper, 2 pots kayuputch oil, 1,056 bags green peas, 1 case tea, 784 chests green tea, 3,785 pieces planks and scantlings.

S. S. Palambag from Abadan, Agents W. and A. G. and Co.—2,146 3/10 tons kerosene oil in bulk.

S. S. Kommodore from Zanzibar, Agents A Strandes and Co.—197 bundles and 118 bales cloves, 4 bundles and 1 case brass, 2 bundles copper, 5 bundles zinc.

S. S. Shivedagon from Rangoon, Agents, The Indo Burma Petroleum Co.—10,13,790 gallons burning oil. 1,250 drums and 7,500 tins petrol, 2,950 cases candles.

S. S. Inverness from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,530 tons coal.

RAILWAY BREACHES IN SIND.

MAILS TRANSHIPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, July 27.

The mails and first class passengers were transhipped yesterday over a length of 9 miles between Lindsay and Mithri. The line at mile 127-19 and 128-3 between Lindsay and Mithri and four heavy breached gaps at mile 118 were repaired yesterday but a fresh flood came this morning between Damboli and Lindsay and all the work done yesterday was washed away. The water is still rising and the line is breached in two new places near Damboli. There is no hope of getting through at present.

HEAVY RAINS IN LAHORE.

COLLAPSE OF SEVERAL HOUSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

Recent heavy rains have done serious damage to the Shahdara Government resin factory which is close to the bridge of boats near Lahore. Fortunately the forest officers were able to remove and save most of the stock, but the flooding of the factory is so complete that it is quite possible another site will have to be chosen for it in the future. The bridge of boats lost two of its boats in the floods but they were soon replaced. Several houses have fallen in the city due to rains.

STANDARD OIL Co., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *personally* useful and helpful

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A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.

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"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES

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Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Alliance Francaise—Second anniversary: musical entertainment, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R Cadell, Commanding.

July 29.

547. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday 30th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.

Friday 31st Inst. and Saturday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.

Sunday 2nd Prox.—Corps Spoon Shoot conditions as for Indo Transvaal competition.)

Train leaves Victoria Teminus at 6-15 a.m.

548 C. C. M. A's. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

Notice.

It is notified for information that lectures on Musketry will be delivered by 2nd Lieut. A. R. Raitt, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry in the B. V. A. Lecture Room on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd August at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March. "Under the Austrian Eagle". Wagnes.
Overture..... "Poet and Peasant" .....Suppe.
Valse ....."Mainselle Tralala" .....Gilbert.
Suite from the ..."Ballet Egyptien".. Lingini.
Dance Infermezzo. "Laughing Eyes".. Fin k.
Reminiscences of the "Plantation" Chambers.
Two Step..... Gnats ..... Eckersley.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been presented to the Zoological Collection:—An Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennetti) by Mr. G. W. Graham, Kirkee.

ROBBERY AT MAHIM.

Four persons were arrested on Tuesday, by the police under Superintendent Priestly, in connection with the robbery committed on Friday night in the house of a clerk in the Salt Department, residing at Sheikh Misri.

JAIN CHARITY.

A correspondent writes to say that the late Seth Manekchand Hirachand created a trust of Rs. 2,50,000 for the educational advancement of the Digambur Jains of Bombay, just before his death.

THE POONA Y. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of this Association has been fixed for Tuesday, August 11th., at the Association's premises (the Connaught Institute), at 9-30 p. m. Brig-General A. E. Aitken, G. O. C. Poona Brigade, Honorary President of the Branch, will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and eight attacks and five deaths from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The plague attacks were reported one each from Mandvi, Fanaswadi and Worli. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 69, as compared with 88 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 110 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,545, out of which 9 were found to be plague infected. B Ward contributed 5 of these latter, C Ward 2 and E Ward 2, while the A, D, F and G. Wards did not contribute any.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD BOMBAYITE.

The Lewisham Coroner on the 3rd July held an inquest on Mr. Magnus Mowat, aged 73, who was run over by a motor omnibus at Lewisham on the 1st July. The Coroner said that although Mr. Mowat was described as a retired East India merchant, he was a good deal more than that. By his ability he had attained positions of distinction in which he was able to render a great service to the public. He was at one time chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and was afterwards made a member of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of Bombay. He was a trustee of the Bombay Port Trust and rendered great service in that capacity and also in connection with the International Exhibition at Calcutta. Among other things he was the author of various works connected with commerce and the Indian Famine Commission. One of his works was once quoted by Mr. John Bright in a speech he made at Will's Rooms. The evidence was that Mr. Mowat stepped from a tramcar, stood in the roadway, and then stepped in front of the 'bus. A verdict of accidental death was returned, and the driver

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Sergeant Pryde, of the Colaba police, yesterday charged Ramchander Argun, a butler employed by Mr. James Thompson, of Colaba Road, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft.

The complaint was that Mr. Thompsin some days ago missed his cash box which contained Rs. 51 in notes and cash and reported the matter to the police. Ramchander was arrested on suspicion and the police afver enquiries were successful in recovering the cash box and Rs. 31.

His Worship sentenced the accused who had two previous convictions, to four months rigorous imprisonment.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.

Sergeant J. L. Frost yesterday placed Corporal William Bascombe before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having deserted from his Majesty's forces.

The police officer stated that information was received, with a detailed description of Boscombe stating that he had deserted from the 2nd Hampshire Regiment stationed at Mhow, that the effender was proceeding to Bombay and would leave by the last week's mail steamer. Sergeant Frost failed to find anyone answering to the description who boarded the steamer nor was he successful in the attempts he made in watching the railway station. On Monday, on receiving information that Bascombe was to breakfast at the Salvation Home, Sergeant Frost affected the capture.

Bascombe was ordered to be handed over to the military authorities.

ROBBERY AT A FAIR.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lyon charged six persons with theft.

The charge against the accused was that at the "Nag Panchami" Fair held at Nagpada on Monday, they stole articles from the person of some of the people visiting the Fair and were caught in the act.

His Worship convicting the accused remarked that in this month of "Shravan" a number of fairs were held and deterrent sentencest were necessary in view of the forthcoming fairs to warn would be offenders who contemplated visiting the fairs with the object of making money by robbing the public. His Worship sentenced the accused to terms of imprisonment ranging from two months to two years.

COSMOPOLITAN BANK CASE.

AN UNAUTHORIZED DIRECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged B. N. Merchant, manager, and Gocaldas Chimandas, broker, of the Cosmopolitan Bank with cheating in respect of Rs. 500.

Mr. P. Godinho with Mr. DeCruze appeared for the complainant, Mr. D. Ferreira, solicitor, of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, with Messrs. Kapadia and Solomon for accused No. 1, and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai with Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai for accused No. 2.

Mr. Morris continued the examination of the complainant, Haji Cassum, who said that when he called at the Bank on the 24th and had signed the papers, the manager asked him to call in four or six days, and offered him one hundred rupees, which was refused, complainant asking for the whole sum. This the first accused would not do, so the complainant took the second accused away in a gharry and lodged a complaint with Mr. Morris of the C. I. D.

Mr. Dabulkar, then entered the box. He said in examination that he was a landed proprietor and knew accused No. 1, who approached him with a request that witness might make one of the directorate of a Bank he was about to open.

When Mr. Morris asked the witness what did he say?" Mr. Ferreira objected to the question, contending that evidence as to the manner in which the Bank was formed was not relevant. His Worship disallowed the objection.

Continuing witness said that accused No. 1 told him that he had three lakhs of rupees with which to start a Bank and that Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan were the solicitors. Witness agreed to act as a director on three conditions being fulfilled:—(1) That all the directors should be men of position and known to the witness. (2) That Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan should be the solicitors, and (3) that witness was to be assured of the possession of the three lakhs of rupees. Accused No. 1 agreed to conditions numbers one and two. No names were cited at that time and the accused had stated that the three lakhs of rupees had been promised by friends. Witness went out of Bombay shortly after and returned to Bombay about January, 1913. A few days before then a chit had been received asking him to attend a Board meeting. He sent his man at once to ask accused No. 1 to call and see him, but accused did not do so. A few days later, he dropped in at the Bank and asked for the manager but did not find him. He asked for a copy of the prospectus, which had his name at the head, and took it too his solicitors, Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, whom he instructed to send a letter on his behalf asking the Bank for an explanation. Witness took no shares in the Bank. He got no reply, but he understood Mr. Daphtary had an expression of regret personally from the first accused, who promised to remove his name from the prospectus.

THE WEATHER.

FITFUL DRIZZLES IN BOMBAY.

The weather yesterday was a change from the recent heavy rains which have fallen, but gloomy clouds hung threateningly almost the entire day. There were fitful bursts seldom more than a drizzle, which fell at intervals during the day and had the effect of keeping the roads muddy and giving everything a monsoonish appearance. The sun peeped out occasionally, but not sufficiently long to dry up the general dampness.

Only 0.45 cts. of rain was registered in the Colaba Observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. yesterday morning, which brought the rainfall up to 39.89, which although considerably behind last year's total for the period, is six inches above that of 1912.

The steamer Inverness which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, during her voyage experienced, very heavy monsoon wind and sea.

The steamer Kommodore which arrived in harbour on Monday from Daressalam. during her voyage experienced, very strong monsoon and high sea all the way from Africa, the last 2 days numerous heavy rain squalls.

The steamer Shivedagon, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon during her voyage experienced, very strong wind and heavy seas.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1 to 28th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	45	39	89	38	69	33	85
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	62	43	52	68	35	35	76
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	71	44	83	67	47	36	48
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	76	48	10	70	17	34	15
Cumballa Hill	..		..		..		..	

WIDOW MARRIAGE ACT.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

Mr. D. G. Padhye, as the first speaker after the President, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh's opening remarks, at the celebration on Saturday last by the Bombay Social Reform Association of the anniversaries of the late Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar Karsandas Mulji and the passing of the Widow Marriage Act, delivered a lengthy speech.

Speaking of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagard, Mr. Padhye said that it was as a friend of the widow in particular and of social reform in general that his fame rested on the highest pedestal. Realizing the helplessly pitiable condition of the child widow, he came across, in the course of his studies, passages clearly showing that the Shastras sanctioned widow remarriage, his conscience urged him to come forth as the champion of that reform and it was mainly by his exertions that the Widow Marriage Act of 1856 was passed. Similar was the life of Karsandas Mulji, whose heroic fight with the Maharajas and championship of the Widow Marriage and Sea Voyage movements and the perils it brought on him and his "Satya Prakash," were so well known in Bombay. The lives of both these worthies had great lessons to teach. Their life work showed that the guiding principles animating their soul, were true manliness and conscience and what they fought for was social purity and social justice, as between man and woman, as much between man and man. And whenever, a man starbed with these principles to examine the present Hindu social environment, the question of the status of their women must loom large before the eyes and amongst the disabilities under which they grievously laboured, none could be more severe than the bar on widow remarriage. It was a question of humanity, for the bar must mean either lifelong deprivation and misery or succumbing to temptations and a life of shame and degradation. It was easy to jeer at, or to pity the erring widow, but the sins surely lay upon the head, not so much of the unfortunate girls, as of society, that imposed on them conditions leading to sin almost directly. The bar on widow marriage was a violation of the laws of nature and setting as it did a premium on misery or immorality, it was necessary to remove it so far at least as the law was concerned. And hence was the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 to be defended,—defended in the name of humanity and *jus naturale*. But that Act could be only permissive. It made widow marriages legal, it could not bring them on in fact. And so naturally they had to enquire of the growth or otherwise of the movement started by Iswarchandra, and the pity of it was that they had to own that widow marriage had made most unsatisfactory progress and particularly so in the land of its birth,—Bengal.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the following contributions for Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of women during confinement and the care of infants:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 10.532-8; Through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon—The Lady Agakhan Rs. 500, Mrs. Ali Akbar Rs. 125, Lady D. J. Tata, Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 1,000, Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor Rs. 75, Mrs. N. Igarashi Rs. 25, Mr. J. R. Reynolds

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

DISAPPOINTING RESULT.

The telegrams coming from Europe regarding the war had an effect on the money market in Bombay and rates of Government Paper are continously on the decline. The moment was inopportune for the Bombay Port Trust whose loan tenders closed yesterday. For the first time they had a poor result judging from the average rate of tenders as given below.

At a special meeting of the trustees the loan was accepted as under:—

60 YEARS' LOAN (RS. 88,25,000).

Tenders amounting to Rs. 79,12,500 at and over Rs. 100-1-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 18,12,500 distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 100.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 100-9-0.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 135,55,500.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 102-12-0.

30 YEARS' LOAN (RS. 38,75,000).

Tenders amounting to Rs. 30,36,000 at and over Rs. 99-9-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 8,39,000 distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 99-8-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 99-15-0.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 61,99,000.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 101-4-0.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to the Leaguer's letter in your issue of 21st instant commenting on the action of the W. I. F. A. Council in rescinding the rule not to allow players of a second division who have played two matches for their club in the first division, I am moved to reply by the unfairness of his criticism, and consider a little explanation will show the cause which made the relaxation of this rule a necessity. Leaguer must remember that footballers in Bombay are, for the major part, hard-working business and professional men, who play for sheer love of the game. They are not "hired bravos" paid to perform for the amusement of the public and the pecuniary benefit of the club for which they perform, nor I should hope, are they "Pot Hunters." Leaguer probably knows the difficulties clubs have to contend with by the absence of their players through ill-health transfers and the exigencies of their particular business It would be quite contrary to the spirit of the purpose for which the League was formed if a certain amount of latitude and assistance were not shown by the governing body in genuine cases of trouble of this nature. I am sure it is always the desire of the W. I. F. A. Council to assist the clubs in their difficulties and should Leaguer's club at any time be in the same position they would, I am sure, be accorded equally generous treatment. I hold no brief for the Bombay Gymkhana but to suggest that they would descend to play their "star" first division players in the second is ridiculous. They would not behave in such an unsporting manner to win fifty Leagues and to say the least of it is hardly cricket to hint even at such a possibility or rather impossibility. Leaguer might as well say that their next proposal will be that they should be allowed to enter two teams in the first division (thus breaking the rule forbidden this) if their "A" team should win the Second League and be allowed to interchange all the players in each team. Both suggestions are equally preposterous.

The only criticism that can be levelled at the W. I. F. A. is that they appear to have displayed a certain amount of weakness in their impartial desire to foster and encourage the best interests of the game, but then one can never satisfy everbody. I believe the team most concerned by the alteration raised no objection and if they did not demur the remainder have little reason to grumble.—Yours etc.

July 28.

GIN and GINGER.

SERIOUS TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

A tram car accident occurred on Tuesday on the Cruickshank Road, resulting in serious injuries to a tram car passenger. It appears that a Mahomedan lad named Munir Abdul Rehiman, aged 17, who was standing in the compartment, reserved for the purpose, of a tramcar going from Dhobi Talao towards Bori Bunder, was leaning out, when he was hit on the head by another car going in the opposite direction. He sustained serious injures on the head, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in an unconscious condition.

HINDU MATHEMATICAL PRODIGIES.

Mr. S. Ramanujan, the young Hindu mathematician of Madras, who is now studying at Cambridge under Mr. Hardy, Fellow of Trinity, is the third genius of his kind to be discovered in India in the last three years, says the "Englishman." At the end of 1912 the members of the Royal Asiatic Society held a specially-convened meeting at Colombo, when they were astounded by the arithmetical powers of a Tamil boy, Arumogam. A complicated series of sums had been prepared to test the boy's powers, each of which he answered within a few seconds.

One sum was, "A chetty gave as a treat to 175 persons a bushel of rice each. Each bushed contained 3,431,272 grains, and the chetty stipulated that 17 per cent. should be given to the temple. How many grains did the temple get." Within three seconds came the answer (which had to be translated) 100,913,709 with 52 as the fraction over. Among other questions were the following:—Add together 8,596,497,713,826 and 96,268,593; multiply 45,989 by 864,726; find the fifth root of 63,343,957; what weight of water is there in a room flooded 2 ft. deep, the room being 18 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 4 in, and a cubic foot of water weighing 62½ lb? To all of these Arumogam gave the correct answers within a

THE POONA SEASON.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

The weather conditions here continue to be most erratic. They are divided between rain and a peep of the sun at long intervals, and just as one is inclined to have a blow on the bund, beguiled by the appearance of a clear evening, down comes the rain as a damper.

Motor cars are about the safest means of locomotion if the possibility of a chill on a wet night is not of much concern.

To venture out from Poona to Ganeshkhind, under a clouded canopy and in something more severe than a Scotch mist, is veritably heroic and the five hundred people, or more, who braved the elements and afforded the already well-worn police a bit of recreation till one o'clock in the morning, by keeping them on springs to regulate a continuous stream of vehicular traffic, were completely compensated for their heroism by the hospitality of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

There was a reception at Government House to-night and those who are accustomed to its glamour need not be reminded of anything further.

East and west blended beautifully on the occasion, and their Excellencies strengthened the dink by mixing freely with the two in the magnificent apartments of Government House.

But there were one or two innovations which smacked of the ceremonials at the Levee. Soon after their Excellencies moved in procession into the Throne-room, the administrative gladiators and Chiefs and Sardars wait in private entry and soon after two Indian officers were decorated with medals by his Excellency for distinguished service.

Then came the pubic entree battalions, the ladies' toilettes in particular having made a striking impression on the weaker minds who gazed upon a variety of sarees, and frocks with rapture.

Once past their Excellencies, all were free to please themselves in any way they liked, provided their actions did not come within the meaning of the act.

Taking it all round it was a brilliant function and it afforded the Purdah ladies, screened on the gallery the pleasure of witnessing the splendours of a festive night at Government House.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola are guests at Government House.

POONA RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES.

The second entries for the first day of the Poona races were out this afternoon.

For the Empsom Plate which claimed 5 in the first entries the Bhopal General has gone forth with Parkhill, Mr. Thaddeus of Calcutta, Esperance, and Capt. Cairnes and Mr. Sandford with Kit Grey Leg, an hitherto unknown quantity here.

The 19 first entries for the Arabian Plate of 7 furlongs is augmented by Mr. M. G. and P. Mathurdass' Royal Court. The New Comers Plate had attracted no fewer than 47 first entries, and now Mr. T. Harrison has added Red Flag to the list.

The Purandhar Plate originally had 8 in. Mr. Crawfords, Martha and Capt. Carbould Warren's, Laddie will make up a field of 10.

Major Hughes, the popular Secretary, has completed all the elaborate arrangements on the course, but the training has still to be done on the sand track and it is impossible accordingly to gauge the merits of any of the sprinters or stayers or crocks.

THE LATE LADY HARDINGE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta and the Presidency of Bengal was held last evening in the Town Hall to express regret at the untimely death of Lady Hardinge and to sympathise with His Excellency the Viceroy and his family. The meeting was thoroughly representative, all sections, European and Indian, being present. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided. Among others prsent were the Nawab of Murshidabad, Maharajas Tagore and Burdwan, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trades, Association, Mr. Justice Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. R H. Rustomjee and Mr. R. D. Mehta The Chief Justice in explanining the object of the meeting said:—

Lady Hardinge was one, who by her life, a life so strong yet so refined, afforded us an example of sweet wisdom, gentle courage and broad sympathies that will long he treasured in the memory of us all. We desire also to assure His Excellency the Viceroy and his family of our real sympathy with them in their great grief and finally it is the purpose of this meeting to take steps towards securing some lasting memorial of her who can be truely said to have passed away amid an Empire's lamentations. His Excellency the Governor would have presided at this meeting had it been possible, as it is he has sent me a telegram expressing deep sympathy with the Viceroy in his great loss.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at Lady Hardinge's death and deep sympathy with Lord Hardinge and his family and for raising funds for obtaining a portrait of Lady Hardinge to be placed in the Town Hall.

A committee was formed for raising

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

MEDICALS' SPLENDID FIGHT.

SHERWOODS WIN 2—0.

The Sherwood Foresters and the Grant Medical College faced each other in the first division game on the Cooperage yesterday, the former running out winners by two goals without a response. Of course the soldiers were far and away the better team, but the looked for repetition of the seven goal victory that resulted from the first meeting never came. At first it looked as though the defeat would be even larger, for early in the game Hildreth had his charge twice pierced by Burnett, who made a poor substitute for Boot, at close quarters and without giving him a chance. An accident to Mee, Hildreth catching his jaw with the open palm and putting him practically out of action, seemed to have a demoralising effect on the champions, who had as it was, substitutes for five of their regular and best men. In the first period the soldiers swarmed round the Medical defence and they were lucky in changing over with a two-goal reverse.

A surprise was in store for the spectators after the teams had changed sides, for the Medicals asserted themselves, thrust back the attack in great style and frequently carried the battle into the enemy's country. Doyle, Wadia, Sweeny and Sheik were chiefly responsible for the alteration of affairs, and with fairly accurate feeding, the forwards were able to show up to, comparatively, great advantage. On a couple of occasions and with a little luck the Medical forwards might have scored. Once Edwards, the military goal-keeper ran out to a long drive and in clearing mis-kicked and fell. Baluch received and drove straight for goal, but the ball travelling low hit Edwards on the face as he was rising from the ground and went on to Hakim, who put it into the net but the whistle had already gone for offside against Thayer, who was standing a little way from Edwards.

It was a bad decision, for Thayer could hardly have reached the ball, and if a man is to be penalised for simply being in an offside position, why then a forward can never be put on side by an opponent touching the leather. Cpl. McGarry is a referee who has considerably improved since he first appeared this season but he is still very weak in his offside rulings. He doesn't seem to watch the position of the players when the ball was last played. The W. I. F. A. will have to do some "bucking up" in the matter of referees for the Rovers' Tournament, for mistakes of the nature we have had in the League would be absolutely disastrous in a knock-out tournament. It seems as though referees in the League find it difficult to realise that goalkeepers may not be charged except when *holding* the ball or obstructing an opponent. Latterly frequent infringement have gone unnoticed.

Mee in the opening stages played a splendid game on the wing. His centres were beautifully timed and left the goal absolutely at the mercy of his inside men. Holden and Sutton worked very hard, but none of the others were up to very much.

Hildreth was quite in his best form between the sticks, and Wadia and Doyle worked like Trojans, Sheik improves every time he is seen, and his great turn of speed and the manner in which he unhesitatingly goes with the game, marks him out with Sweeny, who is fitting in amazingly into the position of centre-half, as the two players who have improved most since they first appeared in the League.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Christie and Hampton, backs; Hayward, Astle and Sutton, halves; Crampton, Thornley, Barnett, Cunningham and Mee, forwards.

Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Wadia and Doyle backs; Shiek, Sweeny and Wylde halves; Baluch, Hakim, Thayer, Evans and Peail forwards.

Referees:—Cpt. McGarry.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Aget.	Points.	Drawn.	For.
Sherwood Foresters ...	10	10	0	0	35	2	20
Bombay Gymkhana	10	7	2	1	17	5	15
Bombay Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
R. G. A., Bombay	10	3	3	4	9	14	10
G. I. P. Athletic	10	2	5	3	5	12	7
Grant Medicals	11	1	5	5	3	20	7
Hornets	11	1	9	1	2	20	3

SECOND DIVISION.

TELEGRAPHS (3) BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

On the Oval yesterday the Telegraph Recreation Club beat the Customs by three goals without a response.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

As the Sherwood Foresters will be away in Poona on Saturday, the second division game between the Bombay Gymkhana "A" and the Y. M. C. A. will be played on the Cooperage.

"DHARMA JAGRATI."

With a view to spread amongst the Marathi-knowing public a knowledge of the transcendent teachings of Theosophy and to offer in Marathi translations of the best works in Theosophical Literature the Marathi Theosophical Federation of Poona have been publishing since October last a monthly magazine in Marathi with the designation of "Dharma Jagrati" or "The Awakening of Religion." Going through the contents of the last few numbers of the journal we find that Professor Bhanu of the Fergusson College, Poona, has been giving in instalments in the pages of the magazine an excellent translation of the brilliant work of Babu Bhagwan Das, "The Science of Peace." Mr. R. S. Bhagwat M. A., has a series of interesting articles on the researches of scientists like Sir William Crookes, the late Dr. A. Wallace, Dr. C. Lombroso, etc. There are also other interesting articles by noted writers and editorial notes, biographical sketches, reviews etc. The journal should prove of interest to all interested in religious topics.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, July 29, 1914.

THE CRISIS.

The European situation up to a late hour last night remained gloomy in the extreme. It would be prudent, of course, to accept with caution the Vienna telegram, published to-day, that military action against Servia was to be taken on Tuesday morning, but the wording of the semi-official communique just issued at Vienna that the object of the Servian reply is "to create a false impression," that Servia's "move is filled with a spirit of dishonesty," and that the "reply must be regarded as unsatisfactory" is gravely significant. This certainly leaves little room for hope that Austria may prove conciliatory, the last hope remaining is the speedy co-operation of the Powers, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, whose prompt appeal to the Powers to confer with him is highly to be praised. It would be idle, however, to speculate as to the outcome of the negotiations now in progress. The Servian troops, if one may accept the accuracy of the telegram reporting the event, have already had a brush with Austrian troops near Tameskubin which, according to the report, resulted in "an engagement of some importance." This, as we said yesterday, may have the effect of precipitating the threatened conflict, especially as everybody in Austria-Hungary seems to be united in the determination to force a war with Servia. It will, therefore, cause us no surprise if, by the time these lines are in print, the conflagration threatened for the past few days has already burst.

The one gleam in a very dark outlook is provided by the step taken by Sir Edward Grey, which may yet lead to some sort of satisfactory result, seeing that Italy has very promptly accepted the invitation to a conference. The position of Italy, however, is peculiar. Her interests do not lie in the direction of the glorification or expansion of Austria but she is bound by her engagements to the Triple Alliance. Thus we have the spectacle of the Italian Government promising Austria its cordial support and supplying a pillar to the "splendid solidarity" of the Triple Alliance, while the Italian press is unanimous in its unfriendly attitude towards the Vienna ultimatum, and the Italian Foreign Minister eagerly grasps at the opportunity offered by Sir Edward Grey, for a discussion which might eventuate in a peaceful solution. The hope, however, in view of the attitude of Germany, is but a very slight one. Germany has been, as usual, almost aggressive in her support of Austria, and she has given a very different answer to the British invitation. She considers,—and perhaps with some reason, for she knows probably more of the inside secrets of the Austrian Foreign Office than any other Power,—that a conference has no prospect of success as Austria-Hungary will not consent to submit her policy to such a tribunal. She does not consider the door closed, however, to a peaceful settlement, and, saves her face, by suggesting that "conversations" between the Powers is a better course than a conference. From the point of view of preventing a conflict they are not better. The acceptance of a conference would at least mean that nothing could happen until it had met and succeeded, or failed. Some little time would be required to arrange the procedure of a conference and the limits of the questions to be settled, and, as Reuter remarks, with profound sagacity, every moment of delay is a moment gained. Conversations guarantee nothing, and would leave Austria free to deal as she liked with Servia in the meanwhile. There seems to be no doubt in any quarter, that the moment Austria lays hands on Servia to enforce her preposterous ultimatum, Russia will intervene, and then the engagements of the Triple Alliance, and those of the Franco-Russian Alliance, will fall due.

So far as was known up to midnight, Austria, in spite of her dissatisfacti with the Servian reply had taken no steps to enforce her ultimatum. We wish it were possible to think that she intends to send Servia a rejoinder and a demand for a more satisfactory reply, which, again, would give more time for the influences on the side of peace to work. But we fear there is not much hope to build upon this possibility. The elaborate criticism of the reply, published in the form of a public communiqué, suggests that Austria merely wishes to justify her next step in the eyes of the world. Had she intended further to temporise with Servia she would not, we imagine, have been so quick to place her view of the reply before the public, but would have drawn up a further Note to Servia embodying these criticisms. Reuter, who, of course, in these matters generally speaks with authoritative knowledge of the views held in diplomatic circles, says "Austria-Hungary appears to be determined to attack Servia." That this is the case is borne out by Germany's confident statement that her ally will not consent to submit her policy to a conference. It is equally certain that Russia will not stand by to see that policy put into practical operation. It would seem therefore, that only a diplomatic miracle could prevent the threatened conflagration.

DANGERS AT SEA.

During the past year or so, the public mind has been considerably perturbed with the frequency of reports of marine disasters, and, birds of passage to and from the shores of India are daily questioning themselves as to the suitability or otherwise of a particular ship. It would appear that in days gone by, when wireless telegraphy was unknown, people used not to concern themselves so much with thoughts of being shipwrecked. The installation of wireless telegraphy on passenger boats is an inestimable boon when a doomed vessel has need to appeal for succour; but, wireless telegraphy has also made the public alive to the horrors that overwhelm the passengers when a boat is sinking. In former times the only accounts of marine disasters used to reach the public papers by the ordinary telegraph as soon as any of the surviors reached a port; but now-a-days the horror of the whole tragedy is communicated to us direct from the scene of disaster whilst the vessel is gulfing in tons of water which hasten her final lurch into oblivion. Instead of waiting for months and perhaps for ever, as in days gone by, of news of a lost vessel, we now hear of the event as it occurs, provided the wireless installation is used. A vessel leaves port to-day and about four days afterwards we learn that she has been wrecked and that gallant efforts are being made to rescue the passengers. The dramatic suddeness of the disaster appeals to the public, whose soul goes out in sympathy with those imperilled persons at sea; and the frequency of these disasters had naturally whetted their desires to know that the steamer in which they propose to travel is as safe as human ingenuity can make it. The newspaper reports concerning an accident at sea are always read with great avidity; but unfortunately the public have in most cases to take the inferences of newspaper reporters and the impressions of passengers. For some inexplicable reason, the management of the lines of ocean-bound steamers always endeavour to invest the situation with a halo of mystery, and the mild conjectures that invariably ensue do the company concerned more harm than good. Recently the public were asked to believe that because the stoke-hold door of the s.s. Salsette was accidentally left open the hold became flooded with water, and because the pumps would not work satisfactorily the Captain deemed it advisable that he should turn back to Aden. Undoubtedly some persons believe this; but, others do not; perhaps because such statements were not issued under the authority of the management of the P. & O. Company, and, perhaps, because they deem that such a misadventure could not possibly be ascribed to the punctilious and well-disciplined staff of this opulent and well-managed Company. Everyone knows that during rough weather it is the business of a special section of the crew of a ship to see that the port holes are closed and one's credulity is taxed to extremes when one is asked to believe that a door, which is about twenty times the size of a port hole and just above the water line, was left open by accident and that the omission remained unnoticed! If this door had been left open as described, it could have been closed long before there was even a hint that the stoke-hold was being flooded. As regards the pumps, it is quite possible for them to get out of order; but the remedy was one which could have been speedily effected. In this case it would appear from the fact that the s.s. Salsette has been berthed in a dry dock that the pumps were called upon to do a greater duty than that for which they were primarily intended. On a mail boat with a short shuttle run between Aden and Bombay it is difficult to believe that the well-regulated P. & O. Company would allow the pumps to get out of order. We think the Company owe it to the public to offer an authentic statement as to the real history of the recent mishap to the Salsette, as well as the cause of the suspension of wireless communication for so many hours.

Notes of the Day.

Caught Napping by Dublin Castle.

The deplorable affair of the Dublin tragedy is not mended in any way by the statements of Ministers in the House. Mr. Bonar Law, indeed, had some justification for his accusation that the Government had ceased to govern, though coming from the lips of a responsible statesman, who has openly encouraged the military preparations in Ulster and the defiance of authority, it is an amazing piece of insolence. The fact is that Mr. Birrell, whose resignation of the Chief Secretaryship seems to be called for, was caught napping by the Dublin Castle gang, at whose doors the responsibility for the whole business lies. These people have been so accustomed for generations to discriminate between Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and Home Ruler, that Mr. Birrell ought to have been on his guard against their seizing the opportunity to create exactly such a disaster as has occurred. It is satisfactory to learn that both the Commissioner of Police and the Assistant Commissioner have been made to resign and that other minor police officials have been dismissed. At least, if gun-running is to be allowed in Ulster, let there be fair play, and let it be winked at in Dublin. But surely the time has come for the Government to act firmly and make it clear that all these open preparations for the defiance of the State in Ulster will from now be sternly repressed.

Sir Arundel Arundel's Logic.

Sir Arundel Arundel is a type of the "sun-dried bureaucrat" which is likely soon to be extinct, and no particularly serious attention need be paid to any of his pronouncements on Indian politics. Speaking in London about the beginning of the month to a representative of "The Morning Post," a journal which systematically attempts to belittle Indian political aspirations, though not, it must be confessed, with much success, Sir Arundel declared that the "disquieting manifestations" of recent years are the "natural outcome of the system of education.

We have been giving to the country for the past fifty years, coupled with the teachings of the native press and a certain section of our own press at home. The natives of India are constantly having set before them the example of England in putting down autocracy. But in this country we have won our present political position after a probation of hundreds of years. The position in India is entirely different. There, politically speaking, the people are in their infancy, and anything in the shape of a democratic Government is an exotic unsuited to the soil.

Sir Arundel then proceeded to corroborate his fatuous statement by quoting the opinion of Sir Bhashyam Iyengar that the people of India were "incapale of self-government." Sir Bhashyam, as we all know belonged to that small band of Indian officials, now gradually diminishing, whose loyalty if "genuine," was undoubtedly unreasoning. But, curiously enough, Sir Arundel Arundel, perhaps conscious that he had gone too far, concluded by referring to the part he had taken as Chairman of the Committee of Lord Minto's Council to discuss the enlargement of Legislative Councils. "Whatever objection," he said, "may have been expressed by Anglo-Indian opinion at the time to Lord Morley's legislation on these subjects, no one at the present time, I imagine, would recommend that we should go back to the old system." We congratulate Sir Arundel Arundel on his valuable approval of the new system and the psychological change in the outlook which it denotes, but can he logically defend his markedly divergent views?

The Paper Currency Report.

Mr. Montague Brigstocke's Report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Bombay and Karachi Circles for 1913-14, just issued, is of unusual value in view of the recent appearance of the Finance Commission's Report and the financial crisis through which the Presidency passed during the third quarter of the year under review. Mr. Brigstocke deals fully with the various features of the year's working, his analysis of the bank failures, treasury balances, currency balances, coin remittances, absorption of gold and silver, circulation of notes, hoarding, and cognate matter being presented with an admirable lucidity. The Commissioner of Paper Currency summarises the principal features of the year as follows:—

The total foreign trade of the Presidency and of Sind showed a decline of about 2.3 per cent. which was entirely due to decreased imports of gold and silver, the balance in favour of the Presidency being some £8 millions against £10 millions in the previous year £14 millions (net) of gold, equally divided between coin and bullion, were imported, while nearly £13 millions were received by means of Council Bills. The severe financial crisis of the autumn did not greatly affect the money market, it being credit and not cash that was wanting. Except during the first three days of the financial year the bank rate did not exceed 7 per cent. and the average for the year was 5.384 per cent. There were very heavy arrivals of cotton and other produce in Bombay and it was necessary to economize the resources of the Presidency. District Treasury balances were kept fairly high owing to large Land Revenue receipts and in the interests of trade local surpluses were from time to time handed over to branch banks or were withdrawn by means of Supply Bills. The Presidency bank balance at Headquarters averaged the high figure of 90 lakhs and during the financial crisis was kept at over Rs. 1 crore. while high balances were also kept at some of the branches. The Reserve Treasury balance averaged more than a crore less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to larger Council Bill payments coupled with smaller rupee coinage and less receipts on account of opium, railways, &c. The excess of revenue over expenditure fell by Rs. 2.20 crores from 10.49 crores to 8.29 crores, and the heavy Council Bill payments amounting to Rs. 19-1/3 crores were only rendered possible by help given by the Comptroller-General from other Provinces. The silver balance of the Gold Standard Reserve was made use of to supplement the resources of the Reserve Treasury when required and until the newly coined silver was available, and was reduced by large remittances to Calcutta. The district treasuries had a larger surplus than in the previous year and while the local Currency Chests played their usual part in the resource arrangements a largely increased amount was placed locally at the disposal of the branch banks.

The Hindu University.

We learn that Mrs. Besant recently telegraphed to Dr. Sunderlal, the Hon. Secretary of the Hindu University Committee as follows:—"Harcourt's terms impossible. They make University a Government institution. Letter giving full reasons follows to-night. Earnestly pray you to refuse terms and to consult Hindu University Committee and public. At least ask for time for consideration. Would never have consented to transfer of College under such conditions." Mrs. Besant's position in regard to the projected Hindu University is intelligible enough. She gave up the Central Hindu College in Benares, which, from its inception, has been free of all Government control, to the promoters of the University scheme on the distinct understanding that Government control, if necessary in the future, was to be merely nominal. Mrs. Besant's views the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces as Chancellor of the proposed University with alarm, not because she has any objections to Sir James Meston personally, but because to hand over the University to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, armed with wide powers, would really mean the reduction of the University at once to a mere creature of the Executive. The Hindu University scheme, it is necessary to recall, was certainly not initiated with aims such as these, and Mrs. Besant calls upon the Committee to refuse the Government's terms and constitute a free University, issuing its own degrees and ruling its own students.

Another Bright Day.

The weather in Bombay yesterday, was comparatively bright and cheerful like that of the previous days, although Monday night was rather gusty and there were smart and short-lived showers at intervals. Less than half an inch of rain is recorded for the 24 hours up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the total fall up to now for the month amounting to nearly 40 inches, which is nearly 2½ inches behind the average. The sky is overcast at the time of writing, making the atmosphere cool and the electric fan unnecessary. As a consequence of the pleasant weather all the Bombay theatres and cinemas were crowded last evening. The official weather prophet at Simla forecasts an increase of rainfall in North-East India and the Central Provinces along with a decrease in the west of the United Provinces. The vessels arriving in Bombay harbour yesterday all report a strong monsoon and heavy seas throughout their voyage.

WAR DECLARED!

AUSTRIA REJECTS SERVIAN REPLY.

WILL RUSSIA INTERVENE.

RUMOUR OF A RUSSO-AUSTRIAN UNDERSTANDING.

RUSSIAN THREAT TO GERMANY.

GREAT BRITISH FLEET PROVISIONS FOR WAR.

Some time after midnight a cablegram was received announcing that war had been declared by Austria. It seems inevitable that Russia will intervene.

The way was prepared for this grave news by the reply of Germany to Sir Edward Grey's invitation to a conference, which declared that a conference would be useless as Austria would not consent to submit her policy to such a tribunal. France and Italy had previously readily accepted the invitation.

Sir Edward Grey in his statement in the House of Commons remarked that "the moment when the matter ceases to be one between Austria and Servia and any Great Power is involved, cannot but end in the greatest catastrophe which has ever befallen the Continent of Europe." Reuter declares that the moment Russia crosses the frontier, Germany will instantaneously intervene.

Whether Russia will intervene, or how soon she will do so, remains to be seen. It may be that she will send Austria an ultimatum forthwith; or she may wait to see the developments of the early stages of the war. But it is hardly likely that she will adopt the latter course.

The Tsar is reported to have stated on authorising a partial mobilisation "we have stood this sort of thing for 7½ years. This is enough."

Germany has been informed that if she orders mobilisation, the remainder of the Russian Army will be mobilised.

The German Fleet is assembling at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

A great British Fleet is assembling at Portland, coaling and embarking war stores and provisions for several weeks.

WAR DECLARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The situation is one of patient waiting, the pendulum swinging backwards and forwards. News of one moment is superseded by the next.

It is useless even to attempt to indicate the chances of war or peace. All that can be said is, that every moment of delay is a moment gained.

Austria-Hungary appears to be determined to attack Servia and if the Russians once cross the frontier then Germany will instantaneously intervene and the catastrophe mentioned by Sir Edward Grey will become imminent.

LATER.

Austria has declared war.

A HOPEFUL RUMOUR

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

A detente in diplomatic quarters in London to-day, suggests that Austria-Hungary and Russia have arrived at some sort of understanding, based on the former's positive disavowal of intentions of conquest or permanent occupation.

It is thought possible that Austria-Hungary may occupy Belgrade and other important points and then pause, permitting an opportunity for some re-consideration.

SERVIA.

SERVIA'S "DISHONEST" REPLY.

VIENNA, July 27.

A communiqué, embodying the Austro-Hungarian semi-official view, has been issued here. It says that the object of the Servian reply is to create a false impression that Servia is prepared in a great measure to comply with the Austro-Hungarian demands, whereas the move is filled with a spirit of dishonesty clearly showing that Servia is not seriously determined to end the culpable tolerance hitherto extended towards intrigues against the Dual Monarchy.

The Servian reply must be regarded as unsatisfactory.

LONDON, July 27.

General Putnik has been released.

WHY THE REPLY IS UNSATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, July 28.

The Government has published the Servian reply to the Austro-Hungarian demands with a commentary explaining why it considers the reply unsatisfactory.

Government emphasises that Servia should have made spontaneous enquiries with regard to the Sarajevo assassinations.

It accuses the Belgrade Government also of altering the text of the Austro-Hungarian Note. Besides the reply a dossier of alleged proofs of Servian plotting has been published.

MILITARY ACTION TO BEGIN YESTERDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

A telegram from Vienna received in Paris states that military action against Servia will be taken to-morrow morning.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S INVITATION.

GERMANY REFUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Reuter's Agency has been informed that Germany has intimated that while sincerely sympathising with Sir Edward Grey's object, she considers that a conference has no prospect of success, as Austria-Hungary will not consent to submit her policy to such a tribunal. Germany thinks that conversations between the Powers is a better course than a conference.

FRANCE'S ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, July 28.

Reuter learns that France has accepted Sir Edward Grey's proposal.

ITALY'S ACCEPTANCE.

ROME, July 28.

Italy has accepted Sir Edward Grey's proposal.

THE GREATEST CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, July 28.

In his speech in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey explained that in a crisis as grave as the present one the efforts of one Power were ineffective. Co-operation of all the four was essential. He was unable to ascertain owing to the shortness of time whether the proposal was welcome. He thought, however, in view of the Servian reply, that this proposal should at least provide a basis on which the friendly and impartial group of Powers should be able to arrange a mutually acceptable settlement.

"The moment when the matter ceases to be one between Austria and Servia and any Great Power is involved, cannot but end in the greatest catastrophe which has ever befallen the Continent of Europe. Nobody can say what would be the limit of issues raised. The consequences would be incalculable."

RUSSIA.

PARTIAL MOBILISATION IN RUSSIA.

THE TSAR'S SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

According to a telegram to "The Times" from St. Petersburg, the Tsar has gone to the Finnish Skerries. On authorising a partial mobilisation the Tsar is quoted as saying: "We have stood this sort of thing for 7½ years. This is enough."

Simultaneously Germany was informed that the remainder of the army would be mobilised in the event of German mobilisation.

GERMANY.

SEVERE RUNS ON GERMAN BANKS.

BERLIN, July 28.

It is announced that in the event of further decline in prices, the banks will intervene. One great bank has declined to pay gold. Severe runs on the savings banks have occurred in Germany.

LONDON, July 27.

The Kaiser has arrived in Berlin.

GERMAN FLEET ASSEMBLING.

BERLIN, July 28.

The German Fleet is gathering at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Runs on savings-banks are continuing.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

GREAT FLEET MAKES READY FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The newspapers announce that 29 battleships and nine cruisers at Portland were coaling all the night long and embarking war-stores and provisions for several weeks. It is rumoured that they have been ordered to a point in the North Sea. The Admiralty has not issued the usual list of movements of ships.

The King has postponed his visit to Goodwood owing to the crisis.

LONDON, July 27.

The so-called "balance crews" of the second fleet have been ordered to remain in their ships at present instead of returning ashore.

GIBRALTAR, July 27.

All furlough has been stopped. The refitting of H. M. battleship Bellerophon due to begin to-morrow, has been postponed.

A BATTLESHIP RECALLED.

LONDON, July 28.

H. M. battleship, Bellerophon, has been recalled from Gibraltar to England.

LONDON, July 27.

The Stock Exchange rallied this afternoon and more confident feeling prevailed. Consols closed at 72 1/4.

FRANCE.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS QUELLED.

LONDON, July 28.

Demonstrations in Paris against war

FEELING IN [illegible]

PARIS PESSIMISTIC—ST. PETERSBURG AND BERLIN HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

The evening in Petersburg was calmer in expectation of the success of British and German influence.

The feeling in Paris is pessimistic, it being thought that Austria will prove unconciliatory.

Berlin is more hopeful that Austria will agree to mediation.

The Vienna press urges further action by Austria.

The Rome press urges non-intervention of Italy.

RESULT OF THE STEWARDS' CUP.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Goodwood Stewards' cup result.

Golden Sun and Lord Annandale (dead heat) 1

Castellan 3

Won by a neck. Twenty-three ran.

The race:—Voldy made the running until close to home, when Golden Sun and Lord Annandale challenged in a most exciting finish. Fancy Nurse was fourth. Time one minute 13 and four-fifths seconds. An objection was made by the rider of Castellan against the two first horses for bumping and boring but it was overruled.

Betting.—Ten to one against Golden Sun; hundred to nine Lord Annandale; nine to one Castellan. The stakes were divided.

Mercutio was ridden by Thwaites; Siller by Moylan; Better Still by Gardner; Fancy Nurse by Dick; Quixtus by Wing. Flying Orb, Georgette, G. P., and Starboard Light did not start.

ADDITIONAL STARTERS.

Additional probable starters and jockeys for the Goodwood Stewards' Cup:—Fancy Nurse, P. Allden; G. P., Dickens.

SIND AS A COTTON COUNTRY.

CAPABLE OF PRODUCING A MILLION BALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Lecturing before the East India Association, Mr. Thomas Summers, late Bombay Public Works Department, described Sind as the greatest and best field in the world for the development of cotton. It was capable of producing a million bales.

Sind was composed of silt, like Egypt, and could produce cotton of excellent quality. He urged that although there were a million acres under rice, there were six thousand square miles on the left bank of the Indus which were unsuitable for rice, and the hundred thousand acres of this area at present under cotton could be doubled by suitable irrigation. This would give Government a net annual profit of quarter of a million sterling.

INVESTIGATION INTO DIABETES.

DR. PATTERSON GOES TO STUDY GERMAN RESEARCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Doctor Patterson, who is to conduct the investigation into diabetes on behalf of the Madras Government, will go to Germany to study the latest research into the disease. He will leave for Madras in September.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

LORD INCHCAPE AS SECOND DIRECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Lord Inchcape has been appointed second Government ex-officio director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Northants beat Derbyshire at Northampton by an innings and three runs.

LONDON, July 28.

Yorkshire beat Somerset by innings and 155 runs.

MR. REDMOND'S DEMANDS.

POLICE OFFICIALS CASHIERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

In the debate on the Dublin affray to-night Mr. Redmond reviewed the growth of volunteer movements. He said he had previously asked Mr. Asquith to repeal the Arms Proclamation which placed the Nationalists at a disadvantage. He now repeated the demand.

He also demanded the prosecution of the Dublin Police Commissioner, Sir John Ross, an impartial enquiry into the affair, an enquiry into the conduct of the troops, the punishment of the guilty and the same treatment for the Nationalists as the Ulsterites.

He concluded by saying that four-fifths of the Irish people would no longer submit to be bullied, penalised, punished and shot for conduct which went scot free in Ulster.

Mr. Birrell deplored the action of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Harrell in requisitioning the troops and said he had undertaken a duty not undertaken by the Government in other parts of Ireland,, thus discriminating between the different sets of volunteers. Though Mr. Harrell accepted full responsibility, Sir John Ross would also be suspended if he were found to be legally responsible.

"GOVERNMENT HAD CEASED TO GOVERN."

Mr. Bonar Law said Mr. Birrell's speech was most amazing. Had Mr. Harrell been instructed to permit gun-running? The incident was only possible because the Government had ceased to govern. The Government was unable to vindicate the law as they had promised after the Larne gun-running. Mr. Redmond had revealed why. The only course was an appeal to the country.

PREMIER'S REGRET.

Mr. Asquith said the troops had been exposed to great provocation. What had happened, however, was lamentable, unfitting and a subject for condemnation.

The difficulty of governing Ireland was immeasurably increased by the Opposition treating the violation of law as a cardinal virtue. He warned the Opposition that if they came into power they would find the Government of Ireland an impossible task.

Mr. Balfour said it was a condition of successful Government that it should be supported by its officials.

GOVERNMENT'S LETHARGY.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald demanded how long the Government's lethargy in the face of the Opposition's active abetting of the rebellion in Ulster was going to last.

The House adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 28.

Sir John Ross, Commissioner of Police in Dublin, has resigned.

DEMONSTRATION BY CROWDS.

LONDON, July 28.

Crowds in Dublin last evening demonstrated in front of the barracks.

A detachment of the West Kent Regiment *en route* for Londonderry escaped assault by taking refuge in a tram-car where the police protected them.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Prayers for the dead were said in open at Thurles yesterday by 650 volunteers and 1,500 spectators, all kneeling.

NATIONALIST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A movement is on foot to form a Nationalist Provisional Government in the event of failure of Home Rule.

LONDON, July 27.

The Scottish Borderers, a detachment of which regiment, fired on the Nationalists in Dublin, have been ordered to the Curragh.

FIRED WITHOUT ORDERS.

LONDON, July 27.

In his speech Mr. Birrell added that some soldiers, exasperated at the Nationalists' conduct, fired without orders, but the officers immediately succeeded in suppressing firing.

LONDON, July 27.

Altogether two officers and seventeen

His Excellency the Viceroy [illegible] divine service at St. Thomas Church on the 9th August on the occasion of the dedication of the Communion table.

C. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 28.

The following three members for the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on behalf of the Central Provinces landholders, have been elected:—

Raja Bahadur Raghojirao Bhonsle of Nagpur by a majority of 68 votes; Mr. M. V. Joshi, Advocate of Amraoti, by a majority of 18 votes, and Rai Bahadur Bishan Dutt Shukul of Sehora.

DURBAR AT RANGOON.

FORTY-FIVE PRESENTATIONS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 28.

The Lieutenant Governor held a Durbar this evening at Government House, probably the last, which was attended by a large and representative gathering of civil and military officials, judges of the Chief Court, and members of all professions; some ladies also were present in the gallery of the hall.

There were no less than forty-five presentations consisting of King's Police Medals, Silver swords of honour and Indian Distinguished Service Medals. Mr. B S. Carey, C.I.E., V.D., and Lieutenant-Colonel Bell were presented with the badge of the Companion of the Order, Mr. J. G. Harris with the badge of the Companion of the Imperial Service Order, and Mr. P. A. Churchward, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon with Kaiser-I-Hind Silver medal.

At the close of the Durbar, Sir Harvey Adamson addressed the Durbar as follows:—

The most pleasant function that a Lieutenant-Governor has the privilege of performing is the distribution of rewards. Those who have been decorated to-day represent many races and many branches of the public services and of the non-official community. They are those who have been selected for honour at this particular period but represent thousands of others who have pursued the path of duty and deserved well of the State. I desire to take this opportunity of thanking the services in Burma one and all for the devotion with which they have assisted me in the administration and of thanking the various communities of people for the co-operation which they have loyally given to me without which the task of governing would be a weary drudgery instead of as it is to me an inspiring pleasure.

TRADE ROUTES IN SOUTH-EAST PERSIA.

NO ABNORMAL RISKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI July 28.

The "Sind Gazette" has received from an authoritative source the following reliable information concerning the present state of the trade routes in South-East Persia:—The Doulatabad route is the most direct route from Bunder Abbas to Kerman, but it is frequently blocked with snow in winter and is at certain times of the year unsafe, chiefly during the Spring and Autumn migrations of the Afshars, Baharloos and other nomad tribes inhabiting South-Eastern Persia. The condition of these routes has admittedly not been satisfactory for some years

The main route to Kerman is what is known as the Jiruft route which runs further to the East. It is somewhat longer than the Doulatabad route but has the advantage of easier gradients, better supplies and lower altitudes; it is consequently seldom, if ever, blocked with snow. For the last two years, the state of this road has been very satisfactory.

During the winter of 1912-13, a considerable amount of goods were sent up to Kerman from Bunder Abbas and hardly a single case of robbery of British goods was reported.

During the winter of 1913-14, still larger quantities of goods have been sent up to the interior and have reached their destination without incident of any kind. During the past winter about twenty Europeans travelled up or down the Kerman Road without being molested in any way. The British Consul at Bunder Abbas himself travelled nearly a hundred miles along the Jiruft Road and found the country-side peaceful.

This was certainly not the case during the winter of 1911-12 and consequently we may confidently state that the Bunder Abbas-Kerman Road has become much more secure during the past two years and trade has considerably improved.

The imports at Bunder Abbas are steadily increasing and the outlook on the whole is a more hopeful one. Minor incidents will doubtless occur from time to time, but the risks of trade in South Eastern Persia can no longer be considered as abnormal.

KARACHI CHAMBER.

MUNICIPAL BILL APPROVED.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution approving of the Municipal Bill, now before the Bombay Legislative Council.

...BILLS PASSED.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

SECOND READING ADOPTED.

MR. PATTANI'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

At yesterday's resumed sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council three Bills, viz., the Bombay Tramways Act Amending Bill, the Aden Port Trust Act Amending Bill and the Civil Courts Act Amending Bill, passed through all the stages without much discussion.

Mr. Pattani then moved the second reading of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amending Bill in a lengthy speech in which he discussed the report of the Select Committee with some remarks on the minutes of dissent.

Mr. Upasani's motion for an adjournment was rejected by an overwhelming majority and after several members had spoken in support of the Bill the second reading was adopted and the Council then adjourned.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 28.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again to-day in the Council Hall, Poona. His Excellency the Governor presided, and seated with him on the dais were Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Pattani.

At the start there was a slightly smaller attendance than yesterday.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS BILL.

MR. PATTANI'S SPEECH.

The first item taken was the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Trawway Act, 1874.

In moving that the Bill be read a second time Mr. Pattani said:—The first reading of the Bill was approved of in March last in view of the proposal that certain amendments then disclosed to the Council and which were arrived at as the result of a compromise between the Tramways Company and the several bodies that objected to the Bill, were to be incorporated in the Bill. The Select Committee, on which there were representatives of the bodies concerned, have since considered those amendments and they have found their right place in the Bill. It would thus appear that the Bill now submitted for the second reading is in effect the same as that of which the first reading was approved of by the Council. Since the acceptance of the first reading no objections have been raised against the Bill, nor has there arrived notice of any amendments to it since the publication of the Select Committee's report. I therefore beg to move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be read the second time.

Since there being no amendment and no discussion on the Bill Mr. Pattani moved that it be read the third time and this was assented to.

ADEN PORT TRUST BILL

MR. SHEPPARD.

Mr. Sheppard then moved the first readng of the Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888. He said the Bill was a simple and uncontentious one. It provided for three slight amendments of the Act, one being that the Port Surgeon of Aden should be omitted from the names of the Trustees. It was not always necessarily desirable that the Port Surgeon should be a member of that body especially when he was new to Aden, and there were others more qualified to act. The second amendment was to give the Port Trust the power possessed by most local bodies in Bombay, that was to bank with the most convenient bank; while the third was to include two small islands in the harbour as portions of the Aden Port Trust.

The Bill was read first, second and third times and passed.

CIVIL COURTS BILL.

MR. PATTANI.

Mr. Pattani then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, ...a small ...ntious character involved first came up ...ion when the last Court of ... Amendment Act was under report by the Select Committee. The Committee accepted the principle but suggested that its proper place was in the Civil Courts Act and recommended that steps should be taken to attain that end. It was in pursuance of that recommendation that the Government have now brought forward this Amendment Bill. It has the support of the High Court. The District Judge of Belgaum also made the proposal. Mr. Belvi from whom the suggestion originated, strongly supported such a course at the time of the passing of the Court of Wards Act as will be apparent from a perusal of his speech on that occasion. It aims at facilities for judicial work and in direct proportion to these facilities will influence favourably the interest of the people who will be affected by this improvement. It may be added that the transfer of work touched by the Bill to the Lower Court, will not in the least affect the power of a District Judge to call for any case for trial by.

After he had moved the first reading Mr. Pattani said the Bill as it stood, was very harmless, non-contentious and as it was a practice in that Council not to refer non-contentious Bills to a Select Committee he therefore suggested that the Bill should go through all its stages in this Council.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

Mr. Setalvad said he did not like the system which Mr. Pattani suggested, nor could he agree that it was a practice not to refer a non-contentious bill to a Select Committee. Rule 20 as far as he knew, had been that originally all Bills should go to Select Committees unless the matter was of a very urgent character. It had not depended so much upon whether a Bill was contentious or not, but upon the urgency or otherwise of the measure. When a piece of legislation was of a very urgent character then the standing orders were suspended and the Bill was carried through, but unless there was any urgency the course taken was always the ordinary procedure of referring to a Select Committee. There had been precedents in regard to this matter and he remembered they had some years ago a small Bill which looked very harmless and non-contentious, called the Karachi Port Trust Bill, which contained only one section and it was suggested it should be passed through all its stages. He objected on that occasion and a Select Committee was appointed. The result was that the Select Committee discovered various other points which required consideration and when the Bill came back to the Council it was a different Bill to that which went to the Select Committee. He thought they were drifting into a bad habit in the matter of rushing through Bills in this way.

MR. BELVI.

Mr. Belvi said he was glad that at last this Bill had been brought forward. As for the objection raised by Mr. Setalvad, he could not agree with him There were many suits pending in the District Courts. In Belgaum there were eighty suits pending for years before the District Judge who could not find time to deal with them. Most of these suits were of a trivial nature which could be very easily dealt with by Subordinate Judges. Nothing would be gained by referring this bill to a Select Committee.

MR. PATTANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Pattani, replying, said it was true that when objections had been raised it was generally considered wise to have a select committee appointed. In regard to the instance of the Karachi Bill quoted by Mr. Setalvad, when that Bill was proposed strong protests were made against it.

Mr. Setalvad interrupting said Mr. Pattani was refering to another Bill. On the occasion to which he referred, there was no opposition in the Council and Karachi was willing it should go through.

Mr. Pattani admitted the correction, but said it did not affect the principle he was initiating. It did not follow that because on one occasion a Bill when submitted had to engage the serious attention of the Select Committee that therefore a non-contentious Bill which was not opposed, should always be unnecessarily referred to a Select Committee. There was something more here too. This was an urgent Bill as Mr. Belvi had explained. On that ground he trusted the Bill would go through all its stages.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S PROTEST.

Here His Excellency the Governor said he would like to take the strongest possible exception to one remark Mr. Setalvad made when he said they were slowly drifting into a bad habit in regard to this particular. He thought he would have the support of every member of the Council when he said that since he had taken his seat in that Council he had deliberately and determinedly set his face against this practice. They were met there to transact the business of the Presidency and they would like to got their Bills through as quickly as possible. He understood Mr. Setalvad was perfectly ready to admit that a Bill could be passed through the Council if it was a matter of urgency and non-contentious and Mr. Balvi had given strong reasons why the Bill was urgent. Again he said, and he had said it very often, that he would like to leave these matters entirely to the sense of the Council. If it was the opinion of the Council this Bill should go to a Select Committee. "We will let it go," he added.

The standing orders were then suspended and the Bill was passed through all its stages.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

MR. PATTANI.

...e first reading ...icipal Amendment Bill ... the last meeting of this ..., when the main provisions of the Bill, including the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, were generally approved by the Council. At that time I observed that the Council were fortunate in counting among its members, a number of gentlemen who had considerable practical experience in the working of mofussil municipalities and a Select Committee was accordingly appointed containing a large majority of non-official members, most of them intimately connected with the working of large mofussil municipalities together with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad whose knowledge of the Bombay City Municipality has been of a great value to the Committee. As a result of the careful and prolonged deliberations of the Select Committee various clauses of the Bill, especially those dealing with the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, have been considerably expanded and improved. With reference to the criticisms of the Bill at its first reading it will be noticed that the clause regarding resignation by a councillor which was the subject of more criticism than any other item in the Bill, has been modified in clause 6 of the Bill as amended so that the acceptance of a resignation by the President of the Municipality was no longer necessary.

POWER OF COLLECTOR.

Another item which was the subject of criticism at the first reading, was the power of the Collector to question the validity of elections. On this point also although the clause had not been omitted, the provisions, as they now stand, are in the nature of a compromise, because in the first place two months had been reduced to one month, and in the second place in sub-section (5) of the new section 22 (a) it is laid down that the previous sanction or complaint of the district Judge is necessary before cognizance can be taken by a court of offences mentioned in that section. The question of the residential qualification of a candidate who is a tax-payer, was discussed at considerable length by the Select Committee and the majority adopted the view taken by the Government at the first reading of the Bill namely, that such a qualification is desirable in order to foster healthy local self-government. It may be mentioned that in this respect we are following the Madras District Municipal Act.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Turning now to the provisions regarding the Municipal Commissioner, these are the provisions which were most carefully considered by the Select Committee and which have undergone many alterations at their hands. In the first place the general opinion was that the limit of 1,50,000 entered in the Bill a sread the first time was somewhat high, and it has been reduced to 1,00,000. This alteration is in accordance with the suggestions made in this Council at the first reading of the Bill. It has also been provided that a Municipal Commissioner may be appointed for any other municipality provided that an application is made to this effect, supported by not less than one-half of the whole number of Councillors. It has likewise been made clear at the suggestion of the Karachi Municipality that a non-official as well as an official, may be appointed a Municipal Commissioner. Further the Select Committee have been right through the relevant portions of the Act and have decided which sections should be included in clause 186 G of the Bill dealing with the powers of the Municipal Commissioner and which should be excluded. Some of the clauses dealing with the powers of the Municipal Commissioner will be the subject of discussion on the amendments to be introduced, and while the Government will be glad to give careful consideration to the amendments proposed, I would suggest to the merbers to make sure that in proposing the omiision or alteration of one clause they are not affecting other interlacing sections of the Act and producing inconsistencies or other results that are not anticipated.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Turning next to the minutes of dissent of some members of the Select Committee, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed had made two suggestions—one regarding the residential qualification, and the other regarding municipal schools. The first proposal would probably be found to be acceptable in a modified form. The second point is one on which the views of non-official members of the Council will be very useful. Mr. Sathe in his minute of dissent, has four suggestions to make dealing with residential qualification—the power of the Collector to question elections, the salary of the Municipal Commissioner and the powers of the Municipal Commissioner regarding dismissal. The first point has been already dealt with. In regard to the power of collector Mr. Sahe will remember that the clauses as approved by the Select Committee are in the nature of a compromise. Moreover if it is decided as is proposed by several members of this Council, to omit the clause regarding interference by the Collector it will probably be desirable also to omit sub-section (5) and the new section 22A, as that was brought in on account of the clause giving power to the Collector. Regarding the salary of the Municipal Commissioner, the Government will follow with much interest the discussion which may arise on the amendments on this point. The fourth proposal regarding the power of dismissal by a municipal commissioner is one which was considered rather fully by the Select Committee.

MR. PATEL'S MINUTE.

Now come to Mr. Patel's minute of dissent. Regarding his objection to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner at all I do not wish to make many remarks as the subject was threshed out at the first reading of the Bill. Moreover, though every one is fully entitled to express his own views, it is only right to note that on the Select Committee there were ten members of whom only two were official besides the member in charge of the Bill and the rest were leading representatives of Bombay Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona, Sholapur and Dharwar, all non-officials. It is a body thus constituted that has ... in the mofussil and the sole dissentient is the Hon. Mr. Patel who represents the local boards of the Northern Division. I have not the lightest doubt as to which of the two views will appeal to the Council. On this subject there are only two further observations that I would like to make. (1) It has to be remembered that the chief executive officer of a big municipality holds the most responsible and important post, and I am sure that the Government will select for the post their best assistant and deputy collectors and other ones possessing the requisite technical knowledge. (2) A strong executive means strength to the municipality and the municipal commissioner will not merely register the views of the Government. You have a case at point in your experience of Bombay. I anticipate in fact that a Municipal Commissioner is more likely to be a champion that the tyrant of the Municipality. I think than the honourable member of this Council from Bombay City, who have practical knowledge of the working of the system of a Municipal Commissioner, will bear me out in these contentions. The other points dealt with in Mr. Patel's minute will be examined in consideration of various amendments.

Your Excellency, I have now discussed the report of the Select Committee with some remarks on the minutes of dissent. However, as soon as the report was published the Bill as amended with the report of the Select Committee was sent to large Municipalities in the Presidency likely to be most affected by it, namely, Ahmedbad; Karachi, Poona, Surat, Sholapur and Hubli. We have received no suggestions from Karachi or Hubli, so that it may be assumed that they give their tacit assent. The Ahmedabad Committee of Management have sent in some valuable suggestions which I believe, will be placed before the Council, by Mr. Ramanbhai in detail.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT LOST.

Mr. Upasani pleaded for an adjournment. He mentioned that most of the clauses had been amended in the Select Committee and a large number of sections had been altered so that the Bill as it now came before them, was almost a new Bill. The Report of the Select Committee had only been published seven days, they had not had time to properly consider it. Again a number of amendments proposed showed that the members of the Council were not satisfied with the Bill. He moved a motion for adjournment.

Mr. Rodda said the appointment of a commissioner was approved by the Select Committee and was supported by many members at the first reading. He thought that the second heading be taken up.

Mr. Patel said that the municipalities concerned had not had time to consider the various amendments to the Bill and the recommendations made by the Select Committee. The Council would not, be thought, agree with Mr. Pattani that although no representations were received from the Hubli and Karachi Municipalities those municipalities had tacitly accepted the recommendations of the Select Committee. He supported the motion for an adjournment.

Mr. Raffindin Ahmed said that the Bill had been before the public since March and the municipalities had had ample time to take whatever representations they wished. If he were to hear any sound arguments against the principles of the Bill he would even now be the first to withdraw his support of the Bill. There were many Hon. members present who represented several district municipalities and they now had an opportunity of expressing their views of the Bill. The motion for an adjournment was not an opposition but an obstruction.

Mr. Belvi contended that the motion for an adjournment should be accepted by the Council.

Mr. Setalvad said the best thing to be done would be to thrash the subject out at once and have no adjournments.

Mr. Pattani remarked that the municipalities had sufficient time to consider the measure. The Select Committee had come to an unanimous conclusion that the Bill should be proceeded with. Every member of the Select Committee had a perfect right at a later day to express his views on the amendments. The Bill as mentioned by Mr. Setalwad, had been before the public since March and the very fact that the Council had such a portentious list of amendments to consider, showed that the members had had time to consider it. The urged that the Bill be proceeded with, especially as in December next the Council would be engaged in treating with two important Bills, the Town Planning Bill and the Talukdari Bill.

Mr. Upasani again pressed for an adjournment.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency the Governor said with regard to Mr. Belvi's remark that municipalities had not had sufficient time, he could assure him that municipalities which would come under its provisions, had with two exceptions expressed their views on the Bill. It seemed to him that if they went carefully into the matter they would know perfectly well the real reason for this motion for adjournment. It was perfectly obvious that this motion was really meant to delay further consideration of the Bill, the main object being to kill the Bill. Looking though the amendments moved by his two Hon. friends they would see that they wished to omit all clauses one by one.

The motion for an adjournment was then put and declared lost, and on the request of Mr. Upasani a poll was taken when 3 voted for and 39 against the motion. The second reading of the Bill was then taken.

Mr. Kothari supported the Bill.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel opposed the Bill and described the appointment of a municipal commissioner as of a retrograde character. His point was that there were ample privisions in the existing Act which would enable mofussil municipalities to appoint executive officers and most of them had done so. He quoted sections under which he said municipalities had these powers and added that the Governor-in-Council had power to see that these officers were fit and proper persons to hold that office. If the institution of the chief officer in the mofussil had been a failure he said the Government had not exercised its power. They were told that was one place and it was easy to legislate for one place. But now they were legislating for a number of Municipalities. By the Amending Bill they would have a figure-head president and a municipal commissioner, while under the present Act they had an executive officer with the President who exercised supervision over him and in this connection he might mention that it was not the intention of the original Bill to deprive the Municipal President of his powers. That was done in the Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

SIR CHINUBHAI.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal reopened the discussion after the luncheon adjournment. He supported the second reading of the Bill and said that the municipalities likely to be effected by the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, were Karachi Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona. The fact that three of these municipalities, Surat, Karachi and Poona had delegated their chief officers almost all important powers contemplated in the Bill before them, meant that these municipalities had by experience recognised the principle that for successful administration it was essential to invest the executive officer with certain powers of a more or less absolute nature. By doing this the municipalities of Karachi, Surat and Poona had partially accepted the principle of this Bill. The necessity for legislation for the post of the Municipal commissioner arose because the present delegation of powers rested upon the discretion of the members of those municipalities who changed every three years and there was no certainty their successors would continue the principle laid down by their predecessors. To insure stability and certainty it was necessary to legislate.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

Mr. Setalvad said he was unable to appreciate the attitude taken by Mr. Patel. In the main the only question to be decided in regard to this Bill was whether they ought to have for the mofussil municipalities a municipal commissioner, but on that issue he had heard practically nothing at all from Mr. Patel. He had nearly left it with the remark that to appoint municipal commissioner would be in his opinion a retrograde step. Having said that Mr. Patel referred to various sections of the existing Act and argued that there were ample powers under which the Government could compel municipalities to appoint a chief officer and also further compel them to delegate to that chief officer executive functions. He argued therefore that it was not necessary to have this enactment at all. He confessed again that he was unable to appreciate Mr. Patel's attitude and he did not think Mr. Patel himself quite realised the effect of what he urged, would be. He would have the Government interfering with Municipalities whenever they thought they were not making proper provision for the discharge of executive functions. He would have the Governor-in-Council interfere first in the appointment of the chief officer and then if the municipality did not delegate powers to him to interfere again and force them to do this. He asked Mr. Patel and other members of the Council if that would be consistent with the dignity and prestige of a municipality. Was it right that a municipality should be perpetually interfered with in this manner? He could not understand people who were so strongly in favour of the independence of municipalities like Mr. Patel, taking up that attitude. Would it be the least dignified if the Government had to interfere in this way, Would it not on the other hand be a wiser and more dignified course, if experience had brough them to the view that they must have an executive officer, that this appointment should be made as provided in this Bill. He held that this course would be much more dignified to local self-government. The main question as he had said before, was whether the appointment of a municipal commissioner such as they had in Bombay was really necessary. All experience showed that executive duties could not be rightly and properly carried out by deliberative bodies. Those duties had increased to such an extent of recent years that it had been found by municipalities that the carrying out of executive duties could be only properly done by one officer specially appointed for that purpose. That principle was already recognised by the Act of 1901. Mr. Patel himself pointed that out. All they proposed to do by that Bill was to put the matter on more sure footing in the light of experience. Instead of having a chief officer appointed by the municipality and leaving to the municipality the delegation of functions and then putting on the Government the burden of interfering if they did not fulfil their duties they proposed now to define the functions which ought to be vested in that officer and lay it down that particular powers were to be exercised by the municipal commissioner. A further change was that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner was now to be vested in the Government. That again was a change which a little reflection would show was a desirable one.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sheikh Ghulah Hossain Hidyatalah observed that there was a great necessity for having municipal commissioners not only in great municipalities but in small ones. He supported the Bill.

Mr. Kamat also supported the Bill. He criticised Mr. Patel's attitude and asked whether Mr. Patel could say that municipalities which had appointed a chief officer had all been doing good work. It was quite necessary that the appointment of the municipal commissioner should be made by the Government so that he would be independent and a man with a distinct policy of his own that could be carried out whatever the changes in the municipality.

Mr. Khandalawalla observed that the appointment of a chief officer made by the municipality did not usually give satisfaction. A municipal commissioner could be independent of the influence of municipal members who controlled the executive powers of the chief officer. He advocated the appointment by the Government of a commissioner, but a good deal depended upon the salary which the Government were prepared to pay. He supported the secind reading of the Bill.

Mr. Upasani said that there was no necessity for an immediate change in the constitution of moffusil municipalities under the District Municipal Act. The Act as it stood, gave all municipal powers to the Collector, but he thought that by to the Collector and the municipal bodies would be vested in one officer. He considered that the administration of a district municipality should remain as it was, and said if any change was to be made, it should not be such a radical change as was proposed by this Bill.

Messrs. Rodda, Nilkanth and Sathe supported the Bill.

MR. PARANJPYE.

Mr. Paranjpye said the Government had, they were told, had these powers for thirteen years but they had not used them and now they came forward and asked for further powers. Instead of using the bludgeon they had used the axe and he thought they would all, if they had the choice, prefer the bludgeon. They were told that the experiment of the Municipal Commissioner had been a great success in Bombay and they must take the word of the Bombay representatives for it.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: You should get the Report of the Decentralisation Commission.

Mr. Paranjpye continuing said that the appointment of a municipal commissioner would take away from municipalities the sentiment if they wished to call it so, of doing the work themselves.

MR. PATTANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Pattani replying on the debate, said his task had been lightened by the fact that with the exception of Mr. Patel and Mr. Upasani all members who had spoken were in complete favour of the separation of deliberative and executive functions and entirely supported the principle of the appointment of a municipal commissioner.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: Except Mr. Paranjpye.

Mr. Pattani said he would deal with Mr. Paranjpye now. Mr. Paranjpe said one of his reasons for being unconvinced of the futility of Mr. Patel's arguments was that if a municipal commissioner was appointed by the Government he would naturally be a Government servant and although there was a provision in the Act that he can be dismissed by a majority of more than three-fourths of the total number of the members of the municipality it would be impossible for nominated members to vote in favour of this owing to their being nominated. "I would ask Mr. Paranjpye," the speaker proceeded, "if he would not allow the same independence he is exercising now to the members of municipalities." (Hear, hear.) He went on to say that Mr. Setalvad had said that it would be undignified for the Government to have to interfere. That was from the municipalities' point of view, while from the Government point of view he would tell them that the Government did not wish to interfere in that way and it was because of this that they had brought forward this measure to have the matter put in a proper form. If they were convinced that with the growing needs of their big towns they required a full-time, well paid responsible executive officer then they should pass that Bill. With regard to the objection that municipalities would have no voice in fixing the commissioners' salaries the speaker said that if it was the feeling of the Council that they should have that voice, that point would, he was sure, have the serious consideration of the Government. With regard to the statement that this appointment would be a retrograde step, that had been sufficiently answered by many members, including Mr. Setalvad, whose experience of the Bombay municipal affairs could not be denied. Many other members also had supported the view that instead of being a retrograde step it was a step forward, and a step that might at some future time bring mofussil municipalities up to the level of the Bombay Corporation. If they were to go on right lines they must have a municipal commissioner who could take an independent line. They were not now proceeding on theoretical lines but on the actual experience gained in the Bombay Municipality. The points raised would come up again when they discussed the Bill clause by clause. He would not therefore go further into detail now, but would move the second reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency, in putting the motion, said nothing could be more satisfactory to the Member in Charge and to the Government than the almost complete unanimity with which the various speakers had declared in favour of the general principles of the Bill. After the convincing reply just made by Mr. Pattani he thought they would agree that it would be an entire superfluity of language on his part to say anything at all on the main principles of the Bill. They had heard a good deal about municipal commissioners. To-morrow when they got to clause "D" they would hear a good deal more, and therefore he thought it would be wise on his part to spare the members any further reference to them.

The motion was put and agreed to and the Council then adjourned.

THE INTERPELLATIONS.

The following among others were the interpellations put and answered at Monday's sitting of the Council:—

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if they have arrived at any decision with regard to the utilization of the handsome donation of 8 lakhs made, six months ago, by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, towards the advancement of Mahomedan education in this Presidency?—The answer to the question is in the negative.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed asked:—With reference to my question put at the meeting of the Council in March last concerning the establishment of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim Mahomedan residential school, Poona, will Government be pleased to say what progress has been made in the matter during the interval and whether they will place any papers concerning the subject upon the table of the Council?—The detailed plans and estimates for the school which Sir Fapulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim has been invited to place before Government are still awaited. There are as yet no papers on the subject which would be of any interest to the Council.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what stage

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

has been reached in regard to the proposal to establish a women's college in Bombay and when it will be definitely launched?—Government are not prepared to make any statement on the subject at present.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN POONA.

Mr. B. S. Kamat asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made by Messrs. Cromptons of Bombay in the matter of their application to Government for a license for electric lighting of Poona?—The objections and views, etc., of the public as well as those of the local officers and authorities concerned, on Messrs. Cromptons', application for the electric license, have now been received and are under the consideration of Government.

VAMBORI MUNCIPALITY.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked:—(i) In reference to the Resolution of Government No. 3983, dated the 20th May 1914, will Government be pleased to state if (a) any opportunity was given to the Vambori Municipality to explain or reply to the charges of incompetence, inefficiency and misconduct preferred against it, and (b) if the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the President of the Municipality and the other members referred to in the paragraphs 4 and 5 of the said Resolution were called upon formally to meet the charges laid against them in the said paragraphs? (ii) Will Government be pleased to say in reference to the same Resolution, who was the officer on whose recommendation the six nominated members were appointed?—(i) The Municipal Council as a whole was not asked to make a reply to the report which the Assistant Collector drew up regarding the administration of the Municipality after an examination of its records and personal investigation on the spot, but the President and the Chairman of the Managing Committee were called upon for their explanations in regard to specific points and these were considered. (ii) The nominated members were appointed by the Commissioner presumably on the recommendation of the local officers.

"RACIAL DISTINCTIONS."

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye asked:—(a) Has the attention of Government been called to an advertisement appearing in the "Times of India" over the signature of Major J. B. Horton, Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, to the effect—"Wanted a Christian, Jew, Parsi or Mahomedan candidate for a permanent appointment, pay Rs. 25 a month, as clerk in the office of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona"? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what the disqualifications of a Hindu as such are for the purposes of this post? (c) Have directions been given to Heads of Offices to make racial distinctions to such posts, and, if they have, will Government be pleased to lay them on the Council Table?—Government have from time to time issued orders for the maintenance of a due admixture of races in Government offices, and the advertisement in question is intended to give effect to these orders in the case of the Surgeon General's office in which the Hindu element at present very largely predominates.

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY COLONIALS.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a list of posts under the Government of Bombay at present held by persons who, before such appointment, were natural-born or naturalised inhabitants of the self-governing colonies of the Empire like Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa?—The information asked for by the hon. member is not available.

ACCOMMODATION IN COLLEGES.

Mr. G. K. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say—(1) How many students were refused admissions into Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay since the month of October last on account of insufficiency of accommodation?—(1) The subjoined statement gives the information required by the hon. member. The numbers given, however, represent in most cases nearly a rough estimate, since exact records are not kept. It must also be remembered that the same student may appear against more than one college, since, having been refused admission at one college, he will probably apply to another. So far as matriculates are concerned, therefore, no deductions can be drawn as to the actual total number of students who were unable to gain admission to a College.

Name of College.	Number refused admission	Remarks.
(1) Elphinstone College, Bombay.	40	Roughly.
(2) Deccan College, Poona	86	
(3) Wilson College Bombay	50	Roughly.
(4) St. Xaver's College, Bombay	25	For B.A. with Physics and Chemistry.
	20	For Intermediate Science.
	80—100	For want of room in hostel.
(5) Gujarat College. Ahmedabad	100	Roughly.
(6) Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Nil.	
(7) Baroda College ..	50	Roughly.
(8) Fergusson College, Poona.	50	Do.
(9) Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.	24	
(10) D. J. Sind College, Karachi.	12—20	For Arts.
	4—6	For Engineering.
(11) Bahauddin College, Junagadh.	21	
(12) Law School, Bombay	Nil.	
(13) Grant Medical College, Bombay.	Nil.	
(14) Agricultural College, Poona.	Nil.	
(15) College of Engineering, Poona.	196	
(16) Government College of Commerce.	Nil.	

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the "leader" headed "The Presidency Magistrates" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th April, 1914? (b) Will Government be pleased to state when the scale of salaries of the Presidency Magistrates was first fixed and what modifications in the scale were subsequently made? (c) Is it a fact that, while the salary of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was raised a few years ago from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 by an annual increment of Rs. 100 the salaries of the other Presidency Magistrates were not raised? (d) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are disposed to consider the question of revising the salaries originally fixed?—(a) Yes. (b) The salaries of the three Presidency Magistrates (1 Chief Presidency and two Presidency Magistrates) were fixed at Rs. 2,000, 1,200 and 1,000 per mensem, respectively, in 1846, when they were designated as Magistrates of Police. They were reduced to Rs. 1,800, 1,000 and 800 per mensem, respectively, in 1887, and further reduced to Rs. 1,600, 1,000, and 700 per mensem, in 1892, when a Fourth Presidency Magistrate was appointed on Rs. 600 per mensem. The pay of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was raised to Rs. 1,500-50-2,000 per mensem in 1904. Since that date no alteration has been made in the salaries. (c) The answer is in the affirmative. (d) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy asked:—(a) What is the question at issue between the Municipality and the residents of Ahmedabad as to the removal of the Slaughter-House at Ahmedabad from its present site? (b) Will Government be pleased to make enquiry and state whether all the cattle slaughtered at the House at Ahmedabad are required for human consumption? (c) In the event of cattle being slaughtered there for other purposes as well, what is the number killed for each purpose in a year?—Inquiries are being made.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—Will Government be pleased to supply information in the following form for each of the last 5 years, showing the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on education under all heads:—

Year.	Bombay City.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Sind.	
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring	Non recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.

Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Municipalities and Local Boards of each of the Divisions of the Presidency on Primary Education out of their own revenues during each of the last five years?—The Director of Public Instruction will be consulted as to whether the information desired can be obtained without an undue expenditure of time and labour.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji asked:—Will the Government be pleased to publish the annual income derived from Excise-duty on piecegoods manufactured in this Presidency from its commencement up to date?—The revenue from the duty on piecegoods and hosiery manufactured in the Presidency for the years 1894-95 to 1898-99 is given in the reports on "Indian Cotton Duties," and from the year 1899-1900 onwards in the "Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency." Copies of these reports can be purchased by the public at prices varying from 4 annas to 10 annas per copy. Since the year 1911 copies of the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration Report have been supplied annually to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what arrangements they have made or propose to make to meet the difficulty created by the number of students attending the various classes at the Government Law School, Bombay, having greatly increased?—Pending the consideration of the whole question of the reorganization of the School temporary arrangements have been made by which the first year class will be divided into two batches, the lectures being duplicated.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked:—Whether Government will be pleased to state when the erection of a hostel for the students of the Government Law School, Bombay, is likely to be undertaken?—Government have nothing to add to the reply given to question No. 4 put by the hon. member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th March last.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PICTURE.

Mr. Bhurgri asked:—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the feeling prevailing among the Mahomedan population of Karachi and other places owing to the exhibition of the moving picture, called "Azim"?—Government are aware that objection was taken to the exhibition of the film by certain Mahomedans of Karachi, and Government have arranged that it shall not be exhibited again.

RAILWAY BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

It is notified that the Railway Board will fill four vacancies in the grade of probationary assistant traffic superintendents on Rs. 200 a month by selection from candidates in India of between 19 and 23 years of age, of good education and physique and of suitable social position, whose applications are received in the Board's office by the 25th August, 1914. Candidates who have already submitted their applications in the prescribed from need not repeat them. The conditions of service and printed forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the Railway Board, Simla.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 27th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

AMARCHAND MADHOWJI & Co. *v.* THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit yesterday. The facts, which have appeared in a previous issue, appear sufficiently from his Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship first stated the material facts of the case. The plaintiffs in the suit, Amarchand Madhowji and Co. were merchants and commission agents. In October, 1912 the plaintiffs' Calcutta firm consigned to their Bombay firm 700 bales of jute gunny bags by the s.s. Sofala belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. In their plaint they stated that the s.s. Sofala arrived in Bombay on the 22nd October, 1912, that they demanded delivery of their goods on the 25th October, but the same were not delivered to them although they were ready to take delivery of the bales on that day. They attributed the non-delivery to the goods having been landed without any regard to the marks thereon and they alleged that by reason of their having been mixed with goods of other merchants their goods could not be traced. The plaintiffs charged that the defendants' failure to deliver goods on that day was wrongful and had caused damage to them. The plaintiffs further complained that their goods had been placed in the open and that no due and adequate precautions were taken to safeguard the goods from the weather and prevent them from being spoiled. They stated that on the night of the 25th a heavy shower of rain had fallen, that their goods in the open had been flooded and on the next morning they had been found standing in mud and water and had been considerably damaged. They charged the defendants with wrongful conduct and negligence and claimed to recover from them a sum of Rs. 4,301.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

In their written statement the defendants said that the s.s. Sofala, came into the docks on or about the 21st October, 1912, and began rapidly discharging her cargo night and day. They said that she discharged over 7,400 bales between the 21st and 24th October, that the bales so discharged by her were stored, as far as possible in Sheds 7, 8, and F and the rest were stacked outside and, in the open, and were covered with tarpaulins. They further said that they the plaintiffs omitted to take delivery of their goods. On the 24th and on the 25th they took delivery of only 85 of their bales. The defendants admitted that it had rained on the night of the 25th but said that such rain was abnormal and wholly unexpected and was an act of God for the consequence of which the defendants were not liable. They pleaded that they were guilty of no negligence and denied their liability to pay damages.

HIS LORDSHIP'S FINDING.

His Lordship said that a large number of witnesses had been examined on both sides, and the case was of considerable importance to the parties, because twelve other suits, claiming damages against the defendants for negligence, in respect of goods of other merchants which had arrived by the same steamer were pending. His Lordship, had under the circumstances given the most anxious consideration to the evidence that had been recorded. His Lordship had carefully gone over the whole oral and documentary evidence in the case since the hearing had closed, and had come to the conclusion that the conflict in the evidence was not so great as would appear at first sight and was not very difficult to account for. The effect of the evidence given by the plaintiff and his thirteen witnesses was that the goods discharged by the s.s. Sofala were not dealt with as properly and as efficiently as they should have been—in that the bales of gunny bags were thrown about in the open all over the place in mixed lots without any attempt at sorting them according to their mark and stacking the goods belonging to each consignment separately so that delivery to muccadums could be given as soon as demanded. Further, that although the weather had been threatening for two days previous to the 25th, no precautions were taken to protect the goods against the rain that was expected to fall any moment, that the goods were left on the ground and were not stacked on rickers or gratings and were not covered by tarpaulins when the rain actually fell and that it was owing to the neglect on the part of the defendants to take ordinary and reasonable precautions against damage by rain water that the plaintiffs' goods got wet and damaged in consequence of which the owners had sustained considerable loss and damage. The witnesses examined on behalf of the plaintiff were all respectable men and his Lordship did not in the least distrust their evidence or could he say that they had stated to the Court anything which they did not believe to be true. At the same time his Lordship was not by any means prepared to hold that what they said as the result of their observation was anything like the true state of affairs, as they existed at the time. The circumstances surrounding their visits to the docks were such that they would be in a state of excitement and irritation at the time and their opportunities of making accurate observations would be very limited. Moreover impressions were apt to grow on one's mind and very often beliefs were created which were not strictly in accordance with facts Some of the impressions produced on some of these people's minds were incorrect impressions due to the bustle and excitement with which they were surrounded.

As against that was the evidence on behalf of the defendants, of Mr. Paddson Row and his subordinates, Mr. Row had impressed his Lordship as a careful and conscientious witness He had given his evidence with great candour and the manner in which he had given his evidence had convinced his Lordship that his recollection of events was accurate and reliable. Moreover almost all his statements were corroborated by documentary evidence. His evidence, in his Lordship's opinion ought to be accepted as correct and acted upon.

In the suit of Ruttonsey Assoria *v.* Turner Morrison and Co., in which questions of negligence, under very similar circumstances, had arisen, his Lordship had hold that ordinarily the rainy season was taken to have come to a termination, at the very latest, after the second week in October and his Lordship had no reason, whatever, to alter or modify the views expressed in that judgment. On the 21st October, when the S.S. Sofala began discharging, the defendants, were justified in assuming that the rainy season had come to a termination, and in stacking the gunny bags in the open on the 21st, the 22nd and the 23rd they were guilty of no negligence or wrongful conduct. A prudent owner would do with his own bales precisely what the defendants did with that cargo. When the Sofala began discharging there were no signs of rain; nor was the cargo such as would have come to any harm by being left in the open in dry weather. When the weather became threatening the only thing that was possible for the defendants to do, the sheds having been full, was to protect the bales as much as possible from damage by rain water and this the defendants had done. The evidence had satisfied his Lordship that the defendants had taken all possible care of the cargo and that they were not guilty of any wrongful conduct or negligence with respect to the plaintiffs' goods. The plaintiffs' claim for damages was therefore dismissed. The parties had come to an agreement in respect of certain small amounts claimed by the plaintiffs and in pursuance of that agreement there was a decree for Rs. 205-3-0 in favour of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay defendants' costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff.—Bhimji and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants.—Little and Co.

DELHI CONPSPIRACY CASE.

EVIDENCE ABOUT HAR DAYAL'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 27.

When the conspiracy case was resumed to-day Jatindra Mohan Chatterjee, deposed to attending a lecture given by Har Dayal, which greatly impressed him and that later on he went with him to Lahore where they stayed with Lajpat Rai. Witness studied under Har Dayal with a view to serving his country. He did not know how Har Dayal was financed. Har Dayal taught him that Government service was a sin against the nation. When witness subsequently met Har Dayal in Delhi, the latter was decidely anti-British. He stayed with witness at Amir Chand's house. Har Dayal did not advise dacoities or murder of high officials.

Sultan Chand, the approver, the nephew and adopted son of Amir Chand, accused, described the search at Amir Chand's house. Witness deposed that a hole was broken through the wall of the room where the bomb cap was found. This refers to a statement made by the police on the occasion of a visit to the house by the court, that the hole was not there when the house was originally searched.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

DELHI, July 28.

When the conspiracy case was resumed to-day, Sultan Chand, the approver, re-examined, said the room in Amir Chand's house where the bomb cap was found was always used for storing old and disused articles; it was never used as a living room The hole was made for the ventilation of the things kept in the room in case disease germs lurked within.

Shushil Chander Ghose, C.I.D., deposed to making enquiries about Rash Behari Bose from various Bengalis at Dehra Dun. Witness accompanied Mr. Denham to Chandernagore to search Rash Behari's house.

Mr. Denham, additional Superintendent of Police Delhi, described the various exhibits in the Rajabazar case and related the incidents connected with the search of the Lokenath Press, Calcutta. Witness said he had been searching for Rash Behari Bose at Chandernagore.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution. To-morrow the court opens at 10 instead of 7 a.m.

AMIR'S VISIT TO SABULSIRAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD July 28.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent reports that the Amir is at Kabul and is enjoying good health. Recently His Highness paid a short visit to the newly erected city of Sabulsiraj.

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THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE VELLARD CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Common Jury.*)

EMPEROR *v.* ALBERT PRICE AND ANR.

The trial of Albert Price and William James Donohugh, who were charged with the offences of having committed (1) extortion from one Jamsetji Tabak; (2) personation as public officers and (3) abetment of each other in respect of the two offences, was resumed on Tuesday morning before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Common Jury.

Mr. Binning appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the first accused.

The cross-examination of William Jones was continued. He said that he had never mentioned the matter of the Parsi to anyone except to the first and second accused. The idea of these confessions being written down, came from the first accused and not from him or the second accused. When they went to the Marwari to pledge the coins, the coins (gold sovereign charms) were with the first accused. Witness saw the first accused twice between the 28th June and 4th July. He went to see him because he was on friendly terms with the first accused; not with a view to ask for his assistance in the plot. Witness was charged in some way with regard to this matter.

In his cross-examination by the second accused the witness stated that when the second accused met the witness at the Press, the witness told him about the Parsi. The second accused told him not to have anything to do with the Parsi, witness remembered the first accused saying that such things (ie blacmailing) were done in England. Witness did not remember the exact words. The first accused instructed the driver to take the gharry to a police station. The first accused suggested the writing of confessions and he dictated them, he kept these with them. The first accused called the second accused Bryant and explained that he belonged to the Bombay Police. The second accused did not deny the above statement of "Bryant an inspector of the Bombay Police," made by the first accused with regard to him.

MARWARI'S EVIDENCE.

Chunilal Nandaram, the marwari at whose shop the sovereign charms were pledged was called as a witness for the prosecution. Witness did not recognise the second accused. He recognised the first accused. He had come to his shop at 10 p.m. to pledge this sovereign charms. The first accused gave the name of J. Smith when the witness asked for his name. Witness then gave him Rs. 12. On the second day the charm was redeemed by the first accused, who gave the money to the witness.

In his cross-examination he stated that the first accused and Jones came to his shop. Jones talked to him and the first accused took out the charm from his pocket and gave it to the witness.

Inspector Jeffries of the C.I.D., then gave evidence about the arrest of the accused in the Victoria Gardens. Witness then stated how the accused were arrested. After the examination of three more witnesses who gave formal evidence, the case for the prosecution was closed.

The statements of the accused made before the Committing Magistrate were then read by Mr. Binning to the gentlemen of the Jury.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The first accused was then asked by his Lordship whether he wanted to make any statement here.

The first accused made a statement in which he said that on the 4th of June he was discharged from the Army. Then he got his last pay and in order to celebrate his last pay he had a couple of drinks on the nights of the 25 and 26th June. Jones met him and both of them went to an Irani's shop on the 27th June. At that time he was under the influence of drink. He had only known Jones three or four days to speak to before the 27th June. When he was discharged from the Army, he bore an exemplary character, which His Lordship would see from the discharge sheet which he produced. He did not know that the name of the second accused was Bryant. It was Jones who introduced the second accused as Bryant to him. It was only late after this incident that Jones came to his place and told him that the name of the second accused was Donohugh.

The statement of the second accused was very nearly similar to his statement before the Magistrate.

HIS LORDSHIP'S SUMMING UP.

In his summing up his Lordship first read the charges and then narrated the facts. Continuing his Lordship said that it made no difference whether the accusation made against the complainant was true or false; if money was obtained by putting the complainant in fear of something, then the offence was committed. If the accused said "come along with me, I am a police officer," that would in his Lordship's opinion amount to an act done under the colour of that office and personation would be complete under section 170 of the Penal Code.

His Lordship then read to the Jury some important portions from the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. If the second accused did not deny that he was a police officer, it was an implied assertion that he acquiesced in that statement made by the first accused to the Parsi Jamsetji, the complainant, did not seem to his Lordship to know English very well. In weighing his evidence therefore, they should remember that fact. So far as the evidence went it could be seen that the Parsi met Jones with a view to getting some employment and not for any improper purpose. Jones and the Parsi were married men and therefore, it should be believed that the Parsi did not make any indecent proposal. His Lordship put it to the jury to consider whether there was any evidence to show that the Parsi was guilty of any indecent act. With regard to the statement of Jones, his evidence should be considered with caution. He was an accomplice and the Jury should also consider his demeanour in the witness box. They should also consider whether the Parsi was not innocent on the statement of this boy. Was it likely that a man to whom an indecent proposal was made, would sit down and write out a letter to the Parsi at his dictation and would go to meet him again. The Jury should also consider whether it did not suggest a foul conspiracy between the accused and Jones to get money out of the Parsi. What had the accused to say with regard to the evidence against them? His Lordship read to the Jury portions from the statement of the first accused before the Magistrate. The first accused was the person who took the confessions, kept them, and tore them. He, it was, who went to the Marwari, pledged the coins and redeemed them. It was for the Jury to say as prodent and reasonable men whether the first accused went against his will and not with a view to get money from the Parsi. The second accused tried to throw the blame as far as he could on the first accused; yet he was present with the first accused on all occasions. If the jury were satisfied that the accused conspired together to extort money from the Parsi then it would be their duty to find them guilty.

The Jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty against both the accused on the charges of extortion, under section 388 of the Penal Code. On the second charges of personation as a public officer, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first accused Albert Price and a verdict of not guilty against the second accused William James Donohugh.

SENTENCE.

His Lordship addressing the accused said:—You have been found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury on the charge of extortion, under singularly brutal and foul circumstances. I sentence each of you to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment of fine, imprisonment for six months. You, Albert Price, you have been further found guilty of the charge of personation as a public officer by a unanimous verdict of the Jury and I sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment on that charges. The second accused who had been found not guilty on the second charge of personation as a police officer was acquitted on that charge. Out of the fine when realised, Rs 200 to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

"RAJA BAZAR BOMB" AND "BARANA PORE ARMS" CASES.

APPEALS FILED IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the office of the High Court, Criminal Department, appeals were filed in the Rajabazar Bomb Case and the Barnagore Arms Act case, on behalf of the accused.

In the first case Amrita Lal Hazra and four others were convicted of conspiracy and under the Explosives Act, and in the second Khagendra Nath Chowdhury and another were convicted under the Arms Act.

In connection with the Rajabazar Bomb Case, the Bengal Government has filed two applications, one for enhancement of sentence and another against the order acquitting one accused. All these applications will be heard together by the special bench of the High Court.

INDIANS' RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TAXI-CAB CASE.

REMARKABLE JUDGMENT

Mr. A. C. Hadfield gave judgment on the 23rd ultimo, in "D" Court Johannesburg, in the case in which Arthur Bennet, a taxi-cab driver, was charged with refusing to drive Mr. Hajee Ismail Aboobaker in his taxi. He said:—

In this case the accused is charged with a breach of section 3 of chapter E of the traffic regulations in that he refused to accept an offer of immediate engagement. The complainant is an Indian. That point, however, is not wholly relevant in this case, because I can find nothing in the regulations to show that with regard to engaging a public vehicle there is any distinction between the rights of an Indian and European. The section reads as follows: "Every public vehicle as aforesaid standing, or being on any public stand, or in the public streets shall be deemed to be plying for hire, and the driver thereof may not refuse to accept an offre immediate engagement from any person not excluded by the municipal by-laws, unless actually hired for the whole or some portion of the time for which such person seeks to engage him, or *bona fide* returning to his stable, and the driver shall, if required by the person seeking to engage him, or by any member of the police or the Inspector of Vehicles, produce written or other evidence of being hired."

To interpret this section one has to look at other sections of these regulations as well as to the definitions of other expressions. It may here be mentioned that the accused in this case holds a license for a "motor-cab," "for hire as a cab," rated as first class—there is no definition in the by-laws of a "motor-cab." It is provided in Section 4 under the heading of "cabs" that no "native" shall be allowed to act as driver or conductor of a cab rated as first-class, and no driver of a first-class cab shall carry any native as a passenger thereon.

DEFINITION OF A NATIVE.

The term "native" is defined as follows: "The term 'native' shall mean any person both of whose parents belong to any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa." It is common cause that the complainant is a full-blooded Indian and clearly does not fall under this definition, though it is quite intelligible that a driver without legal advice might *bona fide* imagine that the term "native" had its broadest meaning, and I have no doubt as to the *bona fides* of the accused on this point.

Among the definitions we have the following: "The word 'vehicle' shall include any locomotive, motor-car, motor-cycle, carriage, coach, omnibus, car, cab, wagon, trolley, timber carriage, dray, drag, cart, jinricksha, trap, hand-cart, wheel-barrow or hand-barrow."

Amended by "Government Gazettes, Notice 18 of the 3rd of January, 1908, the words "public vehicle" shall mean any vehicle plying for hire whether for the conveyance of passengers or for other purposes, and shall include any vehicle the seats or places in which are reserved for passengers by booking their names at an office or by the issuing of tickets, etc., or otherwise reserving to passengers their seats or places.

VARIOUS WORDS DEFINED.

The word "cab" shall mean any vehicle plying for hire and used for the conveyance of passengers, excepting such vehicles as come under the definition of an omnibus hereinafter. The word "motor" shall mean any vehicle self-propelled by mechanical power and used for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods.

The word "driver" shall include the driver, conductor, carter, or hauler of any vehicle.

Now, in spite of the definitions above quoted of the word "vehicle" and indeed of the other terms mentioned, an analysis of the traffic regulations plainly reveals that these expressions or terms in the regulations such as "vehicle," "cab," "motor," etc., are used in various restricted senses as applying to one or more particular vehicles falling within the comprehensive definition above quoted, but not all. Therefore, one has to look closely at Section 3 under which the accused is charged. First to consider the meaning of the words "every public vehicle as aforesaid." Now, what does "as aforesaid" mean? It is difficult to guess what these words do mean, but it is important to note that in the preceding Section 2 (a) the word "cab" is used. One has next to inquire what particular class or classes of public vehicles are meant by this section. The words "public vehicle" are clearly used in a restricted sense here as elsewhere. "Cabs" and "motors" and different classes of vehicles have now different stands, different regulations and different licenses, but in this particular section 3 one is guided as to what was meant by the word "public vehicle" from the context of the section itself which uses the words "or *bona fide* returning to his stable." In this instance the accused was the owner of a "motor-cab" Now, had the Municipality, when passing this by-law, the intention of making it apply to "motor-cabs"—not defined in the by-law—one cannot conceive why they should not have added to the word "stable" some such words as "or his garage," or "shed" as the case may be. The word "stable" is not defined, and, therefore, must be taken in its popular sense; that is a shed where draught animals are baited or stalled, and clearly the taxi-cab driver has no "stable" for his motor.

INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Now, a criminal law must be interpreted strictly and grammatically, and if there be any doubt as to whether an offence has been committed or not within the meaning of the words used in the law, the accused is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. I think that in the using of the word "stable" the intention plainly excludes "motor-cabs" from the operation of the words "public vehicle" in this particular section. There is, however, a further point in favour of the accused in this case. Section 1 of Chapter (a) relating to the regulations of traffic, reads as follows: "The regulations of traffic in the streets and all other public places within the municipal area shall be in the hands of the Police, who are empowered to enforce these by-laws, and any person who shall disregard or refuse to obey any order or insturction given to him by any member of the Police under the provision of this by-laws, or in pursuance of the regulations and instruction therewith, shall be deemed to have contravened these by-laws." I think the plain intention of this, as far as drivers are concerned, was "when in doubt ask a policeman and do as the policeman tells you." In this instance the accused did ask a policeman whether he was obliged to accept the offer of engagement of the complainant, but the policeman, in doubt, could not tell him. He therefore did not disobey the policeman, but acted quite *bona fide* when in doubt himself. It is the intension which constitutes the offence.

On this further ground, as well as on the above grounds, I hold the defendant is not guilty and must therefore be discharged.

THE MALAGAS.

The Celebrated Spanish Dancers who appear at the Gaiety to-night.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The management announce for to-night a great house-warming night to welcome back the Spanish Dancers Les Ban Malagas. Since they left this city over a year ago the Malagas have toured Australia with great success and are re-booked to return there after their visit to India. They played to packed houses during their first stay and again on their second visit so the "house-warming" should be a great one. Rosa Roma whose playing has been such a feature of the Gaiety programme this week will also be in the bill and with a strong show like this large audiences should assemble. Booking can be made in advance now for the gala night.

MOWGLI'S SISTER ?

CAUGHT IN THE JUNGLES.

On the 20th July considerable excitement was caused in Naini Tal by the arrival at the hospital of a wild looking creature, caught in the jungles and made over to the police. This creature, says a correspondent of the "Pioneer," was at one time beyond doubt a human female child but is now best described as a female monkey child of probably eight or nine years of age. But for the fact that the hospital authorities have cut the long shaggy hair from its head, put on some clothes and tied it by a rope to a pillar of the porch, it is at present in the same condition as when captured. It is suffering from an ulcerated foot which had been bandaged since arrival at the hospital, but this injury was probably the cause of its being unable to evade its captor. When first brought in it was in a very fightened state and would eat nothing but grass and a raw potatos but later took bread and milk. It cried and whimpered but is unable to talk though it can undoubtedly hear. Its fear has now subsided to a great extent and it will take and eat chapatties and apples. That it was at one time a human child is proved beyond doubt by the fact that it carries vaccination marks on both arms but its exposure to the elements has caused a thick growth of hair down each side of its face and down its spine. On its head are two or three heavy scars, there are some small circular scars on its knees and a few in other places.

There can be little doubt that it has always walked upright as its elbows, knees and hands show no signs of continual contact with the earth. Its position when sitting is that of a monkey and its actions and mode of looking at one also simulate the ape. Its hands are long, thin and bony and its nails thick, long and strong.

This is undoubtedly a case of child abandonment, which is by no means uncommon during periods of scarcity in India, of survival in spite of adverse circumstances, of a partial return to the origin of man and of the problem of how the child existed during the period it has lived in the jungles. Unfortunately there are no means of telling how long it has lived there as years of scarcity have been common of late.

The Indians in the bazar are full of stories, of the child having been brought up by a bear but as it is a very common belief among hillmen that bears will bring up children, these stories can be attributed to the inclination of their fancy rather than to fact. The general appearance of the child would indicate monkeys as its foster parents, if any, but it is more probable that this general appearance is due to a natural throw-back resulting from the circumstances and surroundings in which it was placed, It is a problem for scientists rather than for laymen.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the appeal made by one who signs himself "Greatly Interested" inserted in your issue of yesterday's date and must say, I fully endorse all he writes.

As everyone knows, the art of swimming is most valuable and it does seem a great pity that the young ladies, on whose behalf the appeal has been mode, should not get the chance of enjoying a swim. I've no doubt there are a great number who are unable to swim at all and, as pointed out by "Greatly Interested," who would be only too pleased to get the opportunity of learning this valuable pastime.

I am fairly regular in attending the Baths of a Sunday morning and, for, one, would be pleased to see that ladies having the use of it for the short time as suggested by "Greatly Interested."—Yours, etc.

A SWIMMER.

Bombay, July 27th.

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

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MYSTERY OF SEX.

SIR RONALD ROSS ON LOVE MATCHES

Sir Ronald Ross has a fascinating article on the mystery of sex in "The Nation."

"There have recently been many good books on the biology of sex. As usual, the Germans lead the way in the systematic study of it, and Dr. Kammerer's great work is a text-book for men of science; but Mr. Walter Heape has lately discussed some important points (Constable and Co.), and Professors P. Geddes and J. A. Thomson (Williams and Norgate) give us a very well-written compendium.

IS SEX ESSENTIAL?

"Sex is, of course, only a part-phenomenon of the great process of reproduction of living things; and we may even doubt whether it is, or originally was, an essential part—whether it was not a later invention or expedient of Nature. All reproduction of life proceeds, so far as we see clearly at present, by the division of one cell into two, and then of the two into four, and so on, indefinitely; and not by the simple creation or chemical formation of new cells by the side of old ones, as in the case of crystals.

"What is the reason for this wonderful interlude of 'conjugation,' and why has not Nature remained content with division alone? What gain does it give us? For instance, why do not all animals reproduce themselves from the ovum alone, that is, just as they do at present, but without previous fertilisation?

"Sex is a great lifting power. What is that passion of falling in love, sung by every poet in every art, but an instinct of right selection for the benefit of the off-spring? In these venal days we look upon it with astonishment; it is really the unopposable psychical chemiotaxis of Nature flinging together a Helen and a Paris, a Juliet, and a Romeo, in scorn of all that may happen except the raising of the type. Frankly, I think that the children of love-matches are likely to be intrinsically far superior to those of money-matches. Is it possible that the marked decadence found in many Eastern and other races is really largely or partly due to the customs of child-betrothal or parental marriage-making? Quite possibly; and our Teutonic habit of free choice seems to be the right one.

"Then, consider the subject of personal beauty. Is it not very likely that Nature gives the quality (which Fielding thought so supreme) to individuals most suitable for mating and for producing the best off-spring—intrinsically best, though perhaps not the best suited for the fatted sentimentality and the bank-clerk prosperity of to-day? Personally, I think so, and have indeed, discussed and illustrated the matter in a poem and a novel—though no one will read the one or publish the other!

PHYSICAL BEAUTY AND LOVE.

"We imagine ourselves to be gods, and above instincts; we are really full of them each of us really millions of years old, and full of the past. This wide-eyed admiration of physical beauty, this pure passion of youth which we call true love, what are they but the instincts of meet selection which Nature has transmitted into us from germ-cell to germ-cell, through the immeasurable aeons of our immortal existence? Let us, then, be wise within, the law, and follow them—in choice of food, mating, and ambitions. They are Nature's commands; but we must remember also that she often forbids. That is the whole case—to the wise. The foolish she stamps into the dust.

"We have seen much talk recently regarding the sex-education of young people. For myself, I have doubts of the wisdom of the proposal, and think that most parents and doctors are opposed to it. The dangers are likely to outweigh the advantages."

MAN'S WORST ENEMY.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER ON THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

"Let me give you a shock," said Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, to the conference of the National Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis at Leeds on July 8. "Tuberculosis," he continued, "may be put into three groups. In the first group all of us here present come. That is to say, had I here an instrument that can never be invented—a radio-microscope—that I could look into the chest or abdomen of everyone here, the probability is that in 90 per cent. of you there would be found somewhere a small area of tuberculosis. So widespread is the baccilus that practically all human beings by the time they reach adult life harbour somewhere the germ of the disease.

"Why do we not die? Because we are human beings, and not guinea pigs or rabbits. We have obtained a certain immunity against tuberculosis. The germ is in us, though negative, and we all of us have the possibility of slipping into one or other of the other two groups.

"The second group comprises those in whom the disease is active enough to produce symptoms, but in whom there is the possibility of arrest or cure, with restoration to working health. The third group is doomed, and in them the disease progresses week by week, month by month, year by year, and in them one year up to five sees the end. That is the fate of between fifty and sixty thousand of our fellow-creatures this year. When the workers have a living wage, when the house becomes a home, when the nation spends in food what it now spends in drink, then instead of hundreds of thousands there will be millions in the first group, with practically continued immunity against the ravages of tuberculosis, and we shall not have to wait for the millennium. The fields are ripe already to harvest. As for the second group, to cure a case of open pulmonary tuberculosis is not easy. Arrest is common, cure is rare.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

"There are three essentials in the cure—education, control, and rigid regimes. As there is only room for one-third of the present cases in sanatoria, much must be done in the homes.

"In no way can you so mark the lintels of your doors than the Angel of the White Scourge will pass with certainty. Despair would fill the heart if it were not for the splendid efforts of officers of public health, who in fifty years have cut in half the mortality from tuberculosis. But, after all, this is a wonderful campaign in which we are engaged. We have tracked the enemy, and know his every strong-hold, and we know his three allies—poverty, bad housing, and drink. But though the ravages have been reduced it remains the most powerful amongst man's innumerable enemies. Before us is a long, slow, hundred years' war, or even longer, in which, however, co-ordination, co-operation, and enterprise will win out just as surely as it has done against typhus and typhoid."

Dr. H. de Carle Woodcock, consulting tuberculosis officer for Leeds, said it was true that in some of our trades every man carried a shroud in his knapsack. How did those who believed in milk as the great producer of tuberculosis, reconcile their belief with the fact that those classes which drank the least milk have the most tuberculosis.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Familiar fashions on the Paris Boulevards,

Many valuable medicinal plants grow wild in the forests of Kashmir, including *Kuth* root, a speciality of the country, growing at elevations of 8,000 to 9,000 ft. It has a scent like orris, with a slight blend of violet. The roots are collected by means of labourers obtained through the agency of a contractor, who settles the amount of royalty with the State. Until lately, the management of this branch of revenue has been somewhat neglected. The article is exported chiefly to China, where it has a semi-sacred utility, being used as an incense in the Buddhist temples and monasteries. It is also a disinfectant, and is locally used, in the form of a powder, as an insecticide. Its use in India is confined to medicinal purposes.

SNAKE POISON RABIES "CURE."

Will snake poison prove a new cure for rabies? This question has been put before the French Academy of Science by M. Edmond Perrier, the director of the Paris Natural History Museum, who read a paper relating to experiments made by a French woman scientist, Mme. Phisalix, with a serum composed of asp-venom and the mucous secretions of the salamander.

Mme. Phisalix had been experimenting with snake poison, and was struck with the similarity between the symptoms of snake poisoning and rabies. It has long been known that the mucous secretion of most lizards is an antidote for snake-bite, and Mm. Phisalix experimented with a mixture of snake poison and its antidote as a preventative serum for hydrophobia.

Rabbits inoculated with the new serum showed themselves to be proof against any injection of the rabies microbe. Unfortunately the immunity conferred by the serum does not last above a fortnight. At present Mme. Phisalix is pursuing her investigations with the object of finding a more lasting serum.

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The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the market Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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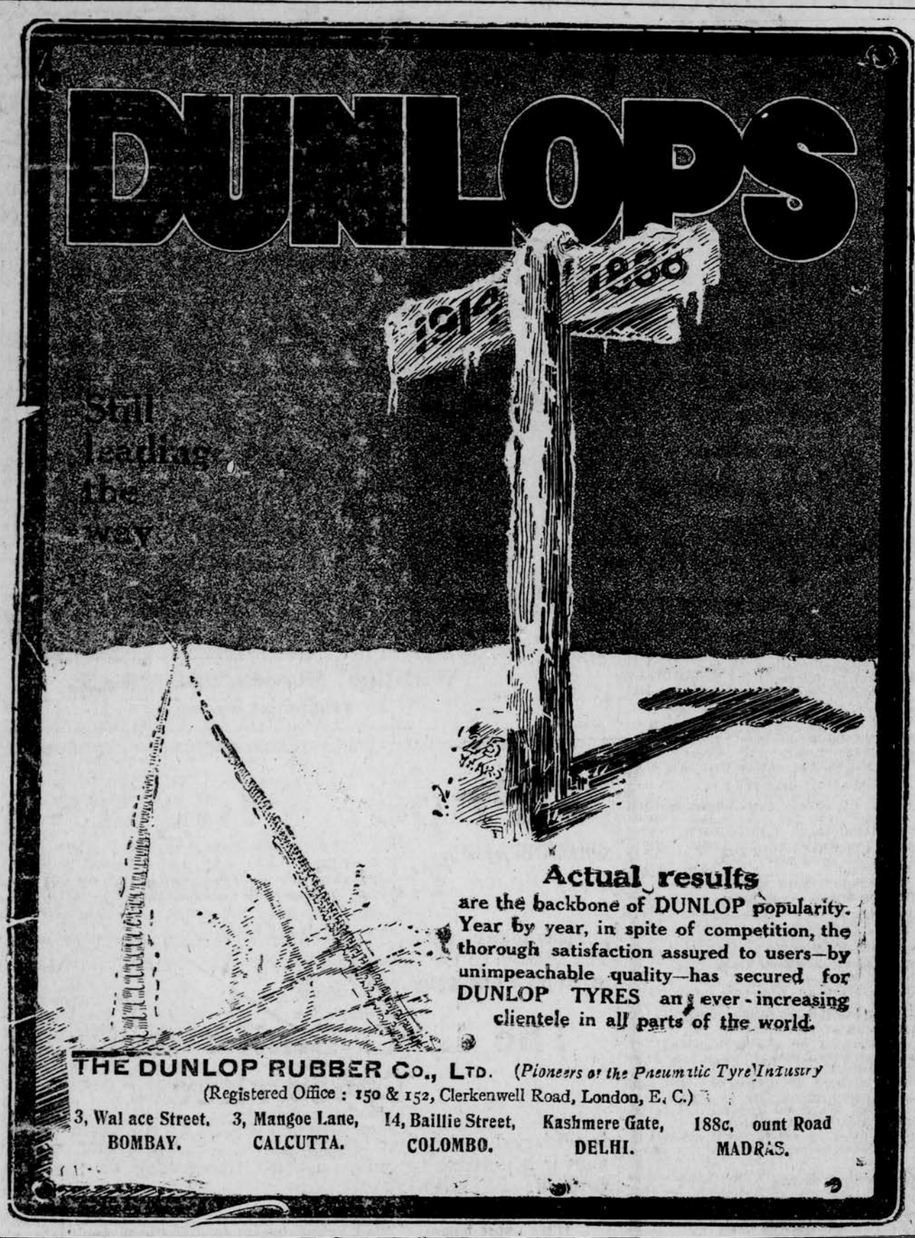
DUNLOPS



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are the backbone of DUNLOP popularity. Year by year, in spite of competition, the thorough satisfaction assured to users—by unimpeachable quality—has secured for DUNLOP TYRES an ever-increasing clientele in all parts of the world.

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By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco & Alcoholic Spirits. It acts beneficially on the vocal cords & has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers & those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
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PRICES.

30 pills packet.....1 Anna 6 pies. 65 pills packet.....3 Annas.
195 „ „ with metal case 8 Annas 455 „ „ with fancy metal case 1 Rupee

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Rs. 5-6 per pair only.

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None more genuine in quality and price.
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Who also glaze by Machinery.

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Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock.

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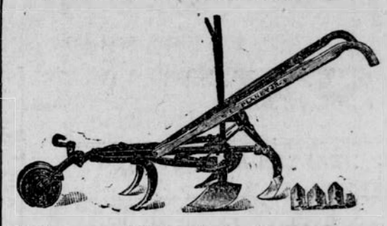

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